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ABSTRACT

Seven areas were examined: (1) enrollment measurements are broken-down by FTEs, demographics, student purpose, funding sources, full and part-time status, and planned length of attendance, worthy to note is the 2% increase over fall 1997 enrollment; (2) under Student Demographics area, gender, disability, race and ethnicity, age, entering educational status, and family and employment status are examined, the racial composition of the student population is more diverse than that of the state as a whole; (3) selected program student characteristics looks at six types of students who were enrolled in special courses/programs, including worker retraining and distance learning; (4) enrollment at state supported programs -- academic, vocational, basic skills and development; types of state supported courses offered, and day and evening course enrollments are given--of the fall 1998 state-supported students, 26% were starting college for the first time; (5) similar information is provided for contract supported programs; (6) the staff section of the report looks at the teaching faculty, employment status, demographics, and FTEs; Full-time faculty provide 55% of all instruction in fall 1998, similar to 1997; and, lastly (7) the report examines each college by the same six areas used in the statewide examination. (VF)

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ED 430 635

Washington Community and Technical Colleges

FALL

ENROLLMENT & STAFFING REPORT

1998

State of Washington
State Board for Community & Technical Colleges

Al Link, Chair
Earl Hale, Executive Director

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HIGHLIGHTS OF FALL 1998

- The Washington community and technical colleges provided 137,925 FTES (full-time equivalent students) in fall 1998, an increase of 2 percent over fall 1997. State funding along with tuition charges supported 82 percent of the FTEs.

- The Washington community and technical colleges served 242,323 individuals in fall 1998 compared to 236,142 in fall 1997. The number of students increased about 2.6 percent faster than the 1.4 percent growth in the state population.

- A majority (52 percent) of state-supported students were enrolled full-time (10 credits or more). Nationwide, full-time students represent 36 percent of the total enrollments.

- 45 percent of state FTEs were generated by students enrolled for workforce training purposes, 40 percent by students preparing for transfer, 9 percent by students with an end goal of literacy or English as a Second Language training, and 6 percent by students for consumer homemaking or unspecified purposes.

- The racial composition of the student population in fall 1998 was more diverse than that of the state as a whole (25 percent students of color at community and technical colleges, an estimated 17 percent in the state population). Students of color represented 22 percent of the transfer oriented students, 23 percent of the workforce students, and 54 percent of those who will meet their educational goal by completing basic skills (ABE/ESL) courses.

- The proportion of the student population which was female (57 percent of those reporting gender) was higher than the proportion of females in the state's population as is typical of community and technical colleges nationally.

- The median age of students in state supported classes was 27.7 years, up slightly from fall 1997. Transfer students were a significantly younger group (median age of 21) than workforce training students (median age of 31). Students who will complete their goal by taking basic skills classes had a median age of 30.

- Of the fall 1998 state-supported students, 26 percent were starting college for the first time. The number of new students increased by 9 percent. Fall 1998 marks the third year of an increasing number of new students, a change in the downward trend of the previous 16 years.

- Full-time faculty provide 55 percent of all instruction in fall 1998, down from 56 percent in fall 1997.

- Special program enrollments include 9,750 high school students in the Running Start program, 5,772 unemployed workers enrolled in programs funded by the Worker Retraining program, and 8,063 students in distance learning classes.

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INTRODUCTION

THE REPORT

The Fall Enrollment and Staffing Report 1998 provides a snapshot of enrollments in technical and community colleges during fall quarter 1997. Because community and technical colleges were only recently merged into a single system (fall 1991), detailed system trend data are limited to three or four years. In addition to analysis of the system as a whole, this report includes an extensive set of tables by college starting on page 57. The report addresses the questions most commonly raised regarding the community and technical colleges in Washington.

The primary source of information for this document is the State Board for Community and Technical College's (SBCTC) Data Warehouse which is derived from the common management information systems used by all community and technical colleges in the state.

Data on outcomes, facilities, and staffing are reported annually in the companion report, the Academic Year Report.

The Academic Year and Fall Enrollment and Staffing Reports are available online at http://www.sbctc.ctc.edu in the publication section.

THE WASHINGTON COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE SYSTEM

Washington's Community and Technical College Act of 1991 provides for a state system of community and technical colleges separate from both the public secondary schools and four-year institutions. The act requires that the colleges "offer an open door to every citizen, regardless of his or her academic background or experiences, at a cost normally within his or her economic means" (RCW 28B.50.020(1)).

Each college district is required to "offer thoroughly comprehensive educational, training and service programs to meet the needs of both the communities and students served by combining, with equal emphasis, high standards of excellence in academic transfer courses; realistic and practical courses in occupational education, both graded and ungraded; community services of an educational, cultural and recreational nature; and adult education" (RCW 28B.50.020(2)). Technical colleges are exempted from the requirement to offer academic transfer courses. Each college is governed by a board of five trustees appointed to five-year terms by the Governor with the consent of the Senate.

Washington's first junior college was started in 1915 in Everett when 42 students began a one-year college program on the top floor of Everett High School. It was closed in 1923 for lack of students. Centralia College, the state's oldest continuously operating community college, opened in 1925. It was followed by Skagit Valley College in 1926, Yakima Valley College in 1928 and Grays Harbor College in 1930. Between 1933 and 1941 four additional community colleges began operation in Washington: Clark College in 1933, Lower Columbia in 1934, Wenatchee Valley in 1939, and Everett in 1941, all locally administered and locally funded. Combined enrollment was approximately 1,000.

Meanwhile, in 1930 the Seattle School District opened Edison Vocational School, the first true, public vocational school in the state. The Spokane School District followed suit in 1939 by establishing the Spokane Trade School. Both schools eventually became community colleges. The oldest existing vocational technical institute, Tacoma's Bates VTI, opened in 1940. Subsequently, VTIs opened in Clover Park, Pasco, Renton, Vancouver, Kirkland (Lake Washington), Olympia and Bellingham. The VTIs in Pasco, Vancouver, and Olympia eventually became community colleges.

Between 1925 and 1941, there were three attempts to provide state support for junior colleges. State support was provided for the first time by the 1941 Legislature; however, that act restricted the number and location of junior colleges, prohibiting their establishment in counties having either a public or private four-year institution. In 1945, junior colleges were made a part of their local school districts and supported through their funding, as was the case with vocational technical institutes until 1991.

In 1961, the restrictions against expansion of community colleges were removed by the Legislature and junior colleges were designated as "community" colleges.

The financing of community colleges was separated from that of local school districts in 1963, and in 1965 the Legislature declared that it intended to establish a separate, independent community college system. Based on the recommendations of the Arthur D. Little Company, the 1967 Legislature adopted the Community College Act of 1967, which was signed on April 3 of that year.

The structure of the community college system remained largely intact until 1991 when, as part of the Workforce Training and Education Act, the Legislature amended the Community College Act of 1967 and redesignated it as the Community and Technical College Act of 1991.

The state's five remaining public vocational technical institutes were designated as "technical colleges," removed from the jurisdiction of their local school districts, and merged with the community college system. Each technical college was provided with its own college district and a board of trustees. Each technical college district overlaps the districts of neighboring community colleges. The State Board for Community College Education was renamed the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges by the 1991 act.

The Community and Technical College Act of 1991 also brought the Seattle Vocational Institute (SVI) into the Seattle Community College District. It had been the Washington Institute of Applied Technology since 1987 when it was established by the legislature in a facility previously occupied by the Seattle Occupational Industrialization Center before it closed. SVI serves economically disadvantaged people in Seattle's Central district, providing job-related training for adults and contract training for local businesses.

In 1994, the Legislature approved the establishment of the 30th college district, Cascadia Community College. The new district will begin enrolling students in the late 1990s.

WASHINGTON COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES

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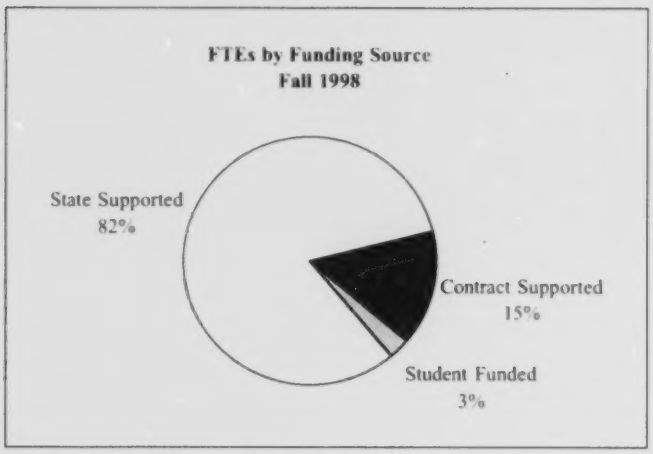
ENROLLMENTS

FTES BY FUNDING SOURCE
FALL 1993 THROUGH 1998

In fall 1998, full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment was 137,925. The FTE reached its highest level ever - 1.9 percent more FTE than in fall 1997. A quarterly FTE is equal to 15 credits.



Courses funded through state dollars and tuition are regarded as state supported. When students, employers or social service agencies pay for the tuition in a state supported course, they are paying less than a third of the cost of providing courses. State appropriations to the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges (SBCTC) cover the major cost of a fixed number of FTEs in the community and technical college system. SBCTC then distributes funding for those FTE targets on an equitable basis to each college. In fall 1998, state support included 418 Natural Resource Waiver FTEs and 5,324 Worker Retraining (formerly HB1988) FTEs.

Colleges serve a limited number of state FTEs above the appropriated number. Colleges rely only on the tuition income to cover costs of such additional instruction. The number of FTEs above the appropriated level has declined as colleges have received additional funding to serve their communities. State FTEs are on track for being close to, but above the state-funded level for 1998-99.

FALL FTES BY FUNDING SOURCE

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
All Funds	127,969	131,673	135,194	135,373	137,925
% Change	4.4%	2.9%	2.7%	0.1%	1.9%
State Supported	108,981	111,303	112,646	111,686	113,261
% Change	0.6%	2.1%	1.2%	-0.9%	1.4%
% State	85.2%	84.5%	83.3%	82.5%	82.1%
Contract Supported	15,523	16,935	19,000	20,272	20,959
% Change	42.1%	9.1%	12.2%	6.7%	3.4%
State and Contract Total	124,504	128,238	131,646	131,958	134,220
% Change	4.4%	3.0%	2.7%	0.2%	1.7%
Student Funded	3,464	3,435	3,548	3,415	3,704
% Change	7.1%	-0.8%	3.3%	-3.7%	8.5%

Source: SR1102; 1995-1998: SBCTC Course MIS:SR2101, Version 1.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. Contract totals include counts for Running Start students.

Enrollments which are not partially supported by state appropriation are regarded as either contract or student funded.

Contract funded courses: Contract enrollments are those where the cost of instruction is paid entirely by a contracting organization. Contract enrollments stem primarily from Running Start (35 percent of the contract FTE), Corrections (18 percent), Contract International (16 percent), and contracts with employers (30 percent). For more information on these programs, see pages 23-29.

The Running Start program allows high school students to simultaneously earn high school and tuition-free college credit. This program, which began in fall 1992, has more than doubled in size and accounts for most of the growth in contract enrollments. In fall 1998, there were 7,402 FTEs for 9,750 students compared to 6,600 FTE and 8,785 students in fall 1997.

Under the Contract International program several organizations contract with colleges to provide instruction for international students. These organizations fund the full cost of such instruction. Enrollments of "contract international" students do not displace resident students. In fall 1998 there were 3,564 international students enrolled for 3,364 FTE.

Colleges offer contracted instruction for the Washington Department of Corrections at its major correctional facilities. Students enroll in courses to increase literacy and crime prevention. Some 6,324 individuals in prisons enrolled for 3,769 FTEs.

Some 30 percent of contract supported courses are paid for by an employer, social service agency or the U.S. Military for the benefit of its employees or clients. Colleges contract with social service agencies to provide their clients with job training or basic skills education. Colleges also contract directly with employers to meet the customized training needs of employers. Excluded from the contract counts are certain single day training provided by colleges such as the contract between South Puget Sound Community College and the state's Department of Personnel for staff training.

Student funded class costs are paid entirely by the individuals enrolled. Student funded offerings include avocational courses such as foreign language for travelers and workforce training related courses such as specific microcomputer applications of spreadsheets or word processing.

Factors Impacting Enrollments

Population growth and social and policy changes appear to have the most impact on enrollment this year. On the one hand, welfare reform reduced enrollments in state supported classes. On the other hand, increased demand for English as a Second Language instruction coupled with population growth, especially for those under the age of 20, resulted in increased enrollment.

Welfare Reform: Prior to WorkFirst, which focuses on employment for welfare recipients, adults receiving welfare were more likely than adults in their same age groups to attend college. Since WorkFirst, participation rates of welfare participants have declined significantly. State supported fall welfare enrollments dropped 44 percent over last year to 7,713 students (5,760 FTE). The new welfare related programs are funded by a special contract and thus are not counted as state FTEs. The number of former welfare recipients enrolled in college after ending welfare support increased 25 percent to 8,800 students.

Growth of ESL: Sixty-one percent of the total FTE growth was due to ESL growth. Most of that growth was state supported. FTEs in state supported ESL classes grew by 22 percent this year over last and by 68 percent during the past five years. Washington State appears to be following national trends regarding ESL enrollment. A 1995 National Household Education Survey found that 63 percent of adults speaking other than English as their primary language at home do not speak English well or at all. Of that group, just 17 percent were enrolled in ESL classes while twice as many expressed interest in such enrollment. As colleges reach out to those seeking ESL instruction, enrollment in that area grows.

Distance Learning: In response to the installation of the K-20 Telecommunications Network and system-wide faculty development, enrollments offered via distance have increased substantially. This fall more than 8,000 students took distance learning classes. Distance learning FTEs grew by 33 percent. The growth in distance learning represents 30 percent of the total FTE growth.

Population Growth: Washington state population has grown by 1.4 percent in the last year. The state's population is growing at different rates for the age groups most likely to attend college. College enrollments generally reflect these basic population changes with growth in all age groups except 25 to 35 year olds. See page 4 for more details on population and enrollment changes.

STUDENTS BY FUNDING SOURCE
FALL 1994 THROUGH FALL 1998

Some 242,323 students were enrolled in the community and technical colleges in fall 1998. That represents a 2.6 percent increase in students served over fall 1997. Most of that growth was in state supported enrollments, especially students new to college.

FALL HEADCOUNT BY FUNDING SOURCES

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
All Funds	229,978	228,550	234,410	236,142	242,323
% Change	1.6%	-0.6%	2.6%	0.7%	2.6%
Contract Supported	25,514	27,072	29,443	31,959	31,854
% Change	20.6%	6.1%	8.8%	8.5%	-0.3%
Student-Funded	31,906	32,188	32,324	32,769	33,204
% Change	7.3%	0.9%	0.4%	1.4%	1.3%
State Supported	172,558	169,290	171,243	171,414	177,265
% Change	-1.6%	-1.9%	1.2%	0.1%	3.4%
STATE SUPPORTED					
Full-Time Students	90,154	90,275	92,189	91,621	92,353
Students per FTE	1.583	1.521	1.520	1.535	1.565
New to College	41,612	40,581	40,784	41,832	45,593
% of State Support	24%	24%	24%	24%	26%
New Transfers In	13,392	12,504	12,455	12,175	12,093
% of State Support	8%	7%	7%	7%	7%
Total New	55,004	53,085	53,239	54,007	57,686
% of State Support	32%	31%	31%	32%	33%

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1101, Version 1. New Students: SR3110.
Note: Contract totals include counts for Running Start students.
*Reduced by 1,400 students reported in fall 1996 at Clover Park Technical College who enrolled in one day workshop. These students were not reported for state support in 1995 or 1997.

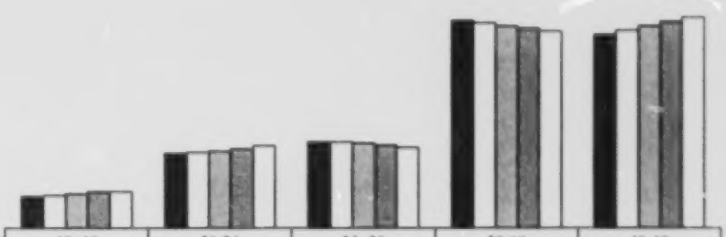
For headcount data by college, see pages 61 - 62.

DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

Demographic factors impact enrollment patterns in two-year colleges. This year the growth of ESL enrollments and the growth in younger full-time students can be attributed primarily to demographic factors. Differential changes in the state's population growth also impact individual colleges.

Population changes: The population most likely to attend college, those 18 to 49 years of age, grew less than 1 percent this past year (1998 to 1999, 0.8 percent). However, that modest growth for the group overall masks a large (6 percent) growth for 18 and 19 year olds and a healthly 3 percent growth for 20 to 24 year olds. Overall the number of young adults in the state is growing, consistent with the Baby Boom Echo (children of the Baby Boom generation), the number of adults in the 40-and-older age group is growing (the Baby Boom generation), and the number in between (the Baby Bust generation) is declining in size.

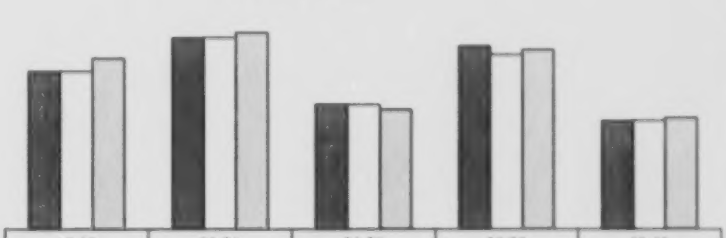
Washington State Population for Selected Age Groups
1996 to 2000



	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49
1996	141,199	336,589	389,160	935,600	871,224
1997	146,465	340,352	387,554	926,707	890,483
1998	155,505	346,993	383,609	911,847	910,659
1999	164,834	357,531	374,047	900,880	931,100
2000	164,570	372,248	362,398	889,344	950,745

Enrollment growth by age group: The number of students 25 to 35 years of age declined in 1998 compared to last year. Growth occurred in the under-20 age group and for those 45 and over. This enrollment growth and decline mirrored the changes in the state population.

State Supported Enrollments* by Selected Group
Fall 1996 to 1998



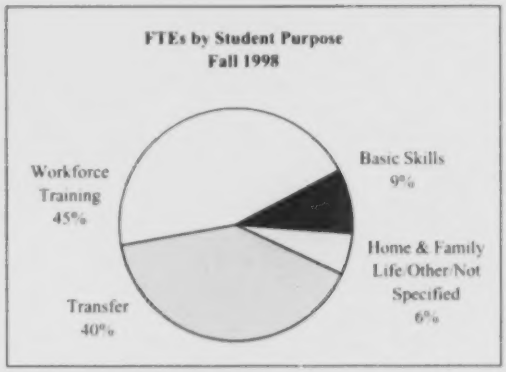
	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49
1996	32,536	39,386	25,686	37,673	22,262
1997	32,569	39,425	25,712	35,997	22,284
1998	35,253	40,541	24,677	37,016	22,914

* Includes counts plus prorated ages for those not providing birth date

Difference by Region of the State: There is a continuing shift in the pattern of growth in the Washington population. It's a pattern that impacts enrollment demand as well. Growth in Eastern Washington, which outpaced that in the West from 1993 through 1995, continues to slow—from over 2 percent for peak growth years—to a current 0.8 percent. Growth in the West, while slowing slightly from 1.8 percent in 1997 to 1.6 percent in 1998, remains above the state average. King, Pierce, and Snohomish counties all show increasing growth and together account for 62 percent of Washington's total growth over the last year. Enrollments are growing at a slower pace in Eastern Washington colleges than in Western Washington, again consistent with population changes.

STUDENTS BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING
FALL 1998

Students enroll for a variety of purposes. About 45 percent of FTEs is for students enrolled in workforce training (preparing for jobs or upgrading job skills), 40 percent for transfer purposes, and 9 percent enrolled to improve pre-college skills but without intentions of continuing further at the college level (basic skills as a final goal). The goal pattern has remained fairly stable over time with some shifting out of workforce training into basic skills as a final goal.



In fall 1998 more than 56,000 students were enrolled with the goal of transfer to a four-year institution. Transfer-bound students were typically young (median age 21) and enrolled full-time (78 percent). About 48 percent of new transfer students plan to complete a degree before transfer.

More than 80,000 students were enrolled for workforce training. Workforce training students were older (median age 31) and 48 percent were enrolled full-time. About 42 percent of workforce students plan to complete a degree.

About 32 percent of transfer students and 12 percent of workforce training students enrolled in developmental courses to improve their math, reading, writing or study skills. The 11,470 developmental FTEs are included in the transfer and workforce FTEs below. See page 35 for more details on all developmental FTEs.

A record number of students, 17,245, enrolled for basic skills as the final goal. Two-thirds of 15,156 total basic skills FTEs (66 percent) was for students enrolled in ABE, ESL, GED or high school completion courses as their final goal. Basic skills students were similar in age to workforce training students (median age of 30). They tended to be enrolled part-time (40 percent full-time, 60 percent part-time). More than a third of all basic skills only students are recent immigrants (38 percent). About 2 percent of transfer students and 10 percent of workforce training students enrolled in basic skills courses. The other one-third of basic skills FTEs (15,181 FTE) are included in the transfer and workforce FTEs.

Some 23,118 students did not specify a goal when they enrolled, or enrolled to prepare for retirement or to develop parenting and consumer homemaking skills (home and family life).

STUDENTS BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING, FALL QUARTERS, STATE SUPPORTED

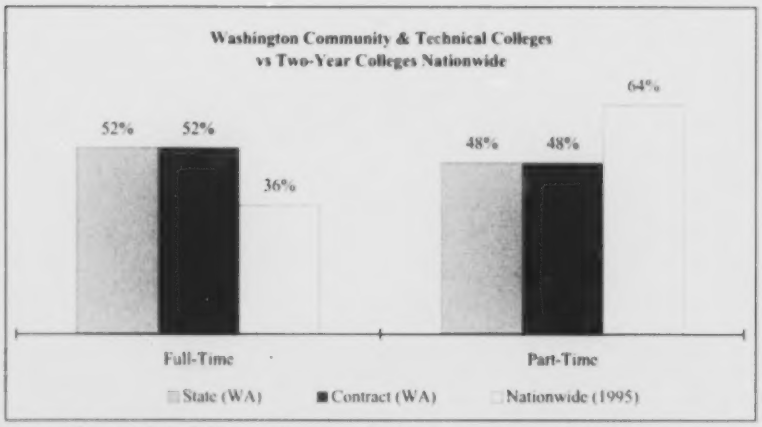
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Transfer					
Headcount	55,994	54,173	56,244	55,247	56,054
FTE	44,415	43,715	45,018	44,911	45,626
% of FTE	41%	39%	40%	40%	40%
Workforce Training (all upgrading and job preparation)					
Headcount	81,966	77,350	77,361	78,569	80,848
FTE	52,725	52,311	53,042	51,953	51,117
% of FTE	48%	47%	47%	47%	45%
Basic Skills as Final Goal					
Headcount	12,282	13,742	14,416	15,160	17,245
FTE	6,182	7,847	8,017	8,568	9,975
% of FTE	6%	7%	7%	8%	9%
Home and Family Life/ Other/Not Specified					
Headcount	22,316	24,025	23,222	22,438	23,118
FTE	5,670	7,424	6,587	6,269	6,568
% of FTE	5%	7%	6%	6%	6%
TOTAL					
Headcount	172,558	169,290	171,243	171,414	177,265
FTE	108,991	111,297	112,664	111,701	113,286

Source: SBCTC MIS Data Warehouse. Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. Due to the method of counting FTEs per student in variable credit courses, total FTEs for 1997 are slightly different than elsewhere in the report.
Note: Excludes 1,400 part-time students reported at Clover Park Technical College who had enrolled in a one day seminar. These students were not reported in 1995 or 1997.

For students by purpose for attending by college, see pages 64 - 65.

FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STATUS
COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1997

The majority (52 percent) of both state supported and contract supported community and technical college students were enrolled on a full-time basis. Having more full-time than part-time students is substantially different than the pattern for two-year colleges nationwide where only 37 percent of students are enrolled full-time.



In fall 1998, part-time student numbers substantially increased, changing a decade long trend of decline. The part-time increase is consistent with growth in ESL enrollments which are mostly part-time.

Full-time state supported enrollment also increased by 732 students. Full-time students were those enrolled in 10 or more credits during the quarter. It takes a little more than one full-time student to equal one FTE (15 credits). It typically takes more than four part-time students to equal one FTE.

FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STATUS

	State Supported					Contract Supported				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Full-Time Students										
Headcount	90,154	90,275	92,189	91,621	92,353	11,033	13,995	16,158	16,693	17,556
% Change	1.9%	0.1%	2.1%	-0.6%	0.8%	63.6%	26.8%	15.5%	3.3%	5.2%
FTE	87,578	89,832	91,326	90,543	90,881	11,469	12,996	14,878	15,804	16,727
% Change	1.8%	2.6%	1.7%	-0.9%	0.4%	63.2%	13.3%	14.5%	6.2%	5.8%
Students per FTE	1.029	1.005	1.009	1.012	1.016	0.962	1.077	1.086	1.056	1.050
Part-Time Students										
Headcount	82,404	79,015	79,054	79,793	84,912	14,481	15,298	16,122	17,390	16,266
% Change	-5.2%	-4.1%	0.0%	0.9%	6.4%	0.5%	5.6%	5.4%	7.9%	-6.5%
FTE	21,417	21,495	21,349	21,257	22,410	4,041	4,009	4,008	4,399	4,166
% Change	-4.4%	0.4%	-0.7%	-0.4%	5.4%	3.4%	-0.8%	0.0%	9.8%	-5.3%
Students per FTE	3.848	3.676	3.703	3.754	3.789	3.584	3.816	4.023	3.953	3.904

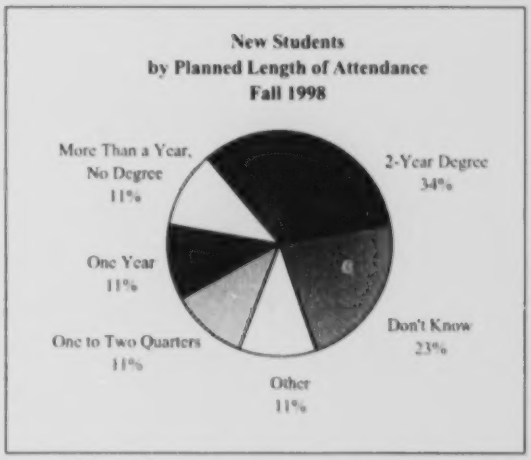
Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1102, Version 3 and 4.
Note: Due to the method of counting FTEs per student in variable credit courses, total FTEs for 1997 are slightly different than elsewhere in the report. Contract totals include counts for Running Start students.
* Excludes 1,400 part-time students reported at Clover Park Technical College who had enrolled in a one day seminar. These students were not reported in 1995 or 1997.

For full-time/part-time data by college, see page 66.

NEW STUDENTS BY PLANNED LENGTH OF ATTENDANCE
FALL 1998

Each fall about 57,000 Washington residents enter a two-year college for the first time. These students come to college with a great diversity of enrollment plans. About a third of all new college students enrolled for the purpose of obtaining a degree (34 percent). A small but growing number (12 percent) enrolled with a short-term goal of one or two quarters.

In fall 1998, 11 percent of the students who responded at registration time to the question about their planned length of attendance reported they planned to enroll at the college for more than a year but not for a degree, perhaps planning a certificate or classes needed for transfer. Also, 11 percent of new students reported they planned to stay at the college for a single year. About 23 percent of students reported being uncertain about their length of attendance.



Colleges look to different indicators of student success depending on the student's reported planned length of attendance. Retention is not an issue for those who plan to enroll for a single quarter, but is a useful indicator of success for those with long-term plans.

NEW STUDENTS BY PLANNED LENGTH OF ATTENDANCE
STATE SUPPORTED

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Students Reporting Plans in 1998
Degree	32%	34%	34%	34%	34%	15,190
More than a Year, No Degree	13%	12%	11%	11%	11%	5,190
One Year	10%	10%	11%	11%	11%	4,945
One or Two Quarters	11%	13%	11%	11%	12%	5,290
Other	12%	10%	11%	11%	10%	4,308
Don't Know	21%	22%	22%	22%	23%	10,266

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse. Based on Planned Length of Attendance source 2 or 4 (new). Excludes those with no reported purpose for attending.
Note: Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

For data on planned length of attendance by college, see pages 67 - 68.

STUDENTS SERVED:

DEMOGRAPHICS

GENDER AND DISABILITY STATUS OF STUDENTS SERVED STATE SUPPORTED, FALL 1994 THROUGH FALL 1998

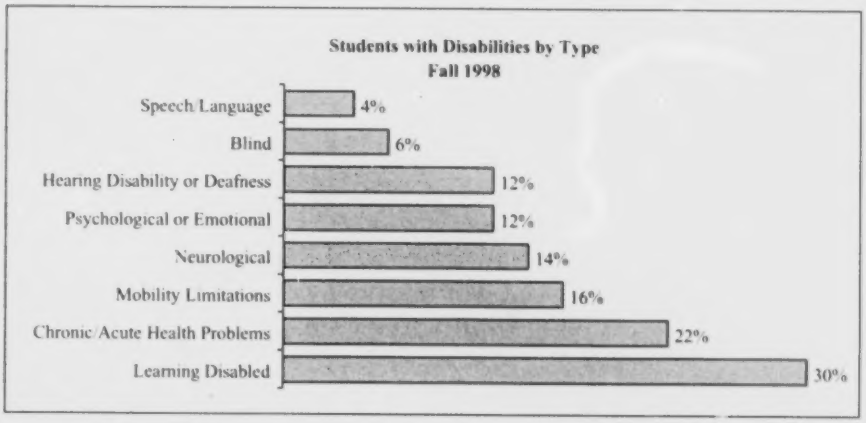
Male/Female: As in colleges across the nation, the majority of students served in Washington community and technical colleges were women. In fall 1998, 57 percent of all students in Washington community and technical colleges were female. Nationwide for two-year colleges the rate is 58 percent female, 42 percent male.

GENDER OF STATE SUPPORTED STUDENTS IN FALL

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Male	72,726	72,007	71,280	71,408	75,590
Female	102,719	100,551	99,953	100,006	101,675
% Female	58.5%	58.3%	58.4%	58.3%	57.4%
	175,445	172,558	169,290	171,414	177,265

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1102, Version 3.
Note: Unreported students were prorated.

Students with Disabilities: Community and technical colleges served nearly 8,700 disabled students in fall 1998 or 4.9 percent of all students. Colleges offer special services to assure that disabled students are able to participate in college-level training.



About 30 percent of the students with disabilities reported a learning disability, 22 percent chronic or acute health problems such as cancer or back injury, and 16 percent mobility limitations. Washington community and technical colleges report a lower rate of service to disabled students than two-year colleges nationwide. According to the 1992-93 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, 7.9 percent of those enrolled in public two-year colleges were students with disabilities. An estimated 9 percent of adults in Washington have physical, mental or other health conditions that keep them from participating fully in work, school, housework or other activities (Washington Adult Literacy Survey, 1993).

DISABILITY STATUS OF STATE SUPPORTED STUDENTS IN FALL

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Disabled Students	7,180	6,686	7,762	8,263	8,697
% of Total	4.2%	3.9%	4.5%	4.8%	4.9%

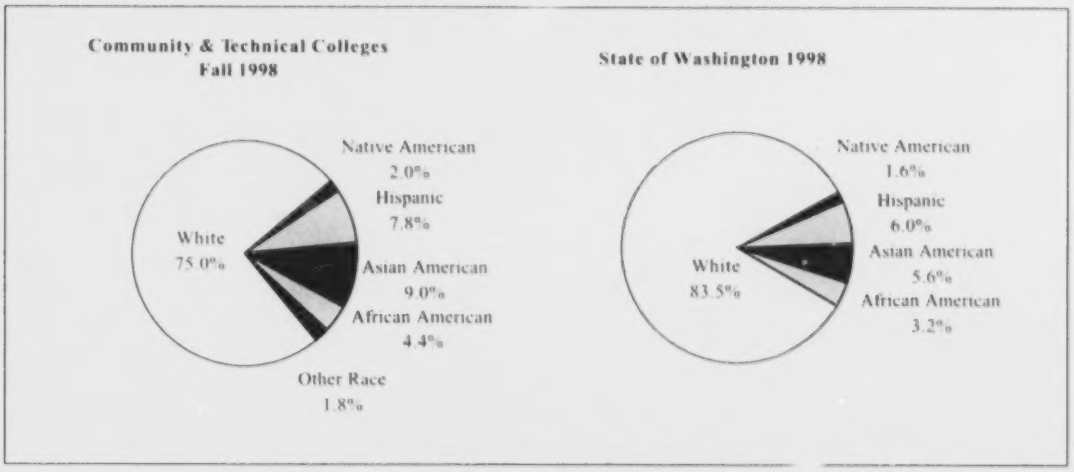
Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse.

For data on gender and disability background by college, see pages 69 - 70.

RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND OF STUDENTS SERVED
FALL 1994 THROUGH FALL 1998

Race and Ethnic Background: Community and technical colleges serve a racially and ethnically diverse population. In fall 1998 the enrollment was 25 percent people of color compared to a state population in 1998 of 17 percent people of color. The number of students of color increased in all race and ethnic groups. Hispanic students and those reporting as "other race" increased the most. Hispanic student enrollment increased by 16 percent over fall 1997. More than a third of that growth was Hispanic students in college-level classes.

Most of the international students enrolled at the college were sponsored by a contracting agency. Their enrollments are not included in the state supported counts shown here. Some international students enroll on their own, paying out of state tuition rates. These students are included in the table below. For details on all international students see page 24.



STUDENTS BY RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND
STATE SUPPORTED, FALL

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
White	128,789	122,217	121,157	118,856	120,680
African American	6,762	6,704	6,628	6,959	7,014
Asian/Pacific Islander	14,033	14,311	13,876	14,444	14,492
Hispanic	7,240	7,914	9,879	10,836	12,523
Native American	3,200	3,015	3,152	3,245	3,250
Other Race	903	1,207	1,808	2,681	2,923
Total Reporting, Excluding International Students	160,927	155,368	156,500	157,021	160,882
Students of Color	32,138	33,151	35,343	38,165	40,202
% Students of Color	20%	21%	23%	24%	25%
State Population % People of Color	15%	16%	16%	17%	17%
Not Reporting Race or Ethnic Background	11,268	13,490	15,768	13,986	15,931
International Students	363	432	450	407	452

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1101, Version 1.
Note: State Population % People of Color as revised by OFM in March 1998 and October 1998.

RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND OF STUDENTS SERVED FALL 1994 THROUGH FALL 1998

The large group of Asian/Pacific Islanders enrolled in the colleges have many different race backgrounds. Data show that the largest enrollments are students with Vietnamese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, and Japanese backgrounds. Asian Indians, Cambodians and Laotians were among the largest "other Asians" with several hundred students from each group. More than a third of all Asian/Pacific Islander students are recent (last five years) immigrants to the United States (36 percent).

ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDERS STATE SUPPORTED, FALL

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1997 to 1998 % Change
Vietnamese (619)	3,952	4,280	4,241	4,033	3,541	-12%
Filipino (608)	2,016	2,013	2,153	2,231	2,367	6%
Chinese (605)	1,988	1,994	2,039	2,225	2,338	5%
Korean (612)	1,578	1,738	1,702	1,925	2,002	4%
Japanese (611)	974	869	880	849	940	11%
Other Asians/Pacific Islanders	3,545	3,417	2,861	3,181	3,304	4%
Total	14,053	14,311	13,876	14,444	14,492	0%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse where Ethnic = 1 and Census Race = codes in ( ).
Note: Excludes international students.

Students of color are not equally distributed in all course areas offered by the colleges. High numbers of Asian/Pacific Islanders and Hispanic students were enrolled with basic skills as their final goal. Nevertheless, college-level enrollments of all students of color groups are at or above the rate in the state population

COLLEGE-LEVEL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC GROUP, FALL

	Transfer Students					Workforce Training Students				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
White	43,263	41,914	41,849	41,615	42,274	61,001	56,843	53,050	54,807	54,532
% of Total	80.3%	79.5%	79.1%	77.7%	77.6%	82.1%	80.4%	79.0%	77.5%	76.9%
African American	2,297	2,441	2,289	2,554	2,593	3,018	3,017	2,810	3,139	3,080
% of Total	4.3%	4.6%	4.3%	4.8%	4.8%	4.1%	4.3%	4.2%	4.4%	4.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4,942	4,930	4,833	5,019	5,024	5,405	5,546	5,202	5,637	5,648
% of Total	9.2%	9.3%	9.1%	9.4%	9.2%	7.3%	7.8%	7.8%	8.0%	8.0%
Hispanic	2,031	2,074	2,307	2,448	2,652	2,986	3,376	3,963	4,574	4,971
% of Total	3.8%	3.9%	4.4%	4.6%	4.9%	4.0%	4.8%	5.9%	6.5%	7.0%
Native American	1,089	1,050	1,014	1,109	1,059	1,511	1,423	1,419	1,495	1,502
% of Total	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%	2.1%	1.9%	2.0%	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%
Other Race	236	343	595	825	897	414	500	670	1,074	1,217
% of Total	0.4%	0.7%	1.1%	1.5%	1.6%	0.6%	0.7%	1.0%	1.5%	1.7%
Total Responding	53,858	52,752	52,887	53,570	54,499	74,335	70,705	67,114	70,726	70,950

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse by Kind of Student.

For data on race/ethnic background by college, see pages 71 - 74.

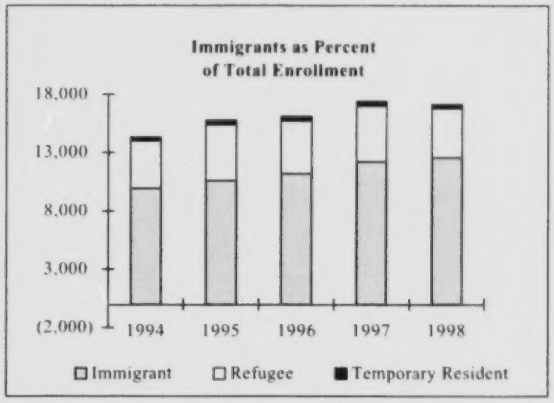
RACE AND ETHNIC AND IMMIGRANT BACKGROUND OF STUDENTS SERVED FALL 1994 THROUGH FALL 1998

BASIC SKILLS AS FINAL GOAL
PERCENT OF STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC, FALL

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
White	5,867	5,945	5,743	6,610	7,263
% of Total	52.2%	51.0%	47.3%	47.8%	45.7%
African American	633	678	704	782	876
% of Total	5.6%	5.8%	5.8%	5.7%	5.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,582	2,765	2,481	2,724	2,786
% of Total	23.0%	23.7%	20.4%	19.7%	17.5%
Hispanic	1,725	1,835	2,672	2,960	4,173
% of Total	15.3%	15.8%	22.0%	21.4%	26.3%
Native American	329	263	335	380	415
% of Total	2.9%	2.3%	2.8%	2.8%	2.6%
Other Race	108	164	198	359	364
% of Total	1.0%	1.4%	1.6%	2.6%	2.3%
Total Responding	11,244	11,650	12,133	13,815	15,877

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse by Kind of Student.

Immigrants: While recent immigrants represent 5 percent of the state's population, immigrants and refugees represent 10 percent of the total enrollment. Despite growth in the state's population, enrollment of immigrants, refugees, and temporary residents remained fairly stable. This may be due to welfare reform. Some 38 percent of immigrants were Asian, 31 percent were white, and 22 percent Hispanic.



Some 40 percent of immigrants in Washington State have less than a high school education, thus a high rate of enrollment in basic skills classes is reasonable. A majority of immigrants enrolled in basic skills classes (60 percent). Some 78 percent of Hispanic immigrants enrolled in basic skills courses, 56 percent of white immigrants and 43 percent of immigrants from Asia. About half the immigrants in basic skills classes enrolled with a final goal of learning or improving their English. The other half had longer term goals related to improving their job skills or to preparing for transfer.

IMMIGRANT, REFUGEE AND TEMPORARY RESIDENT STUDENTS
STATE SUPPORTED

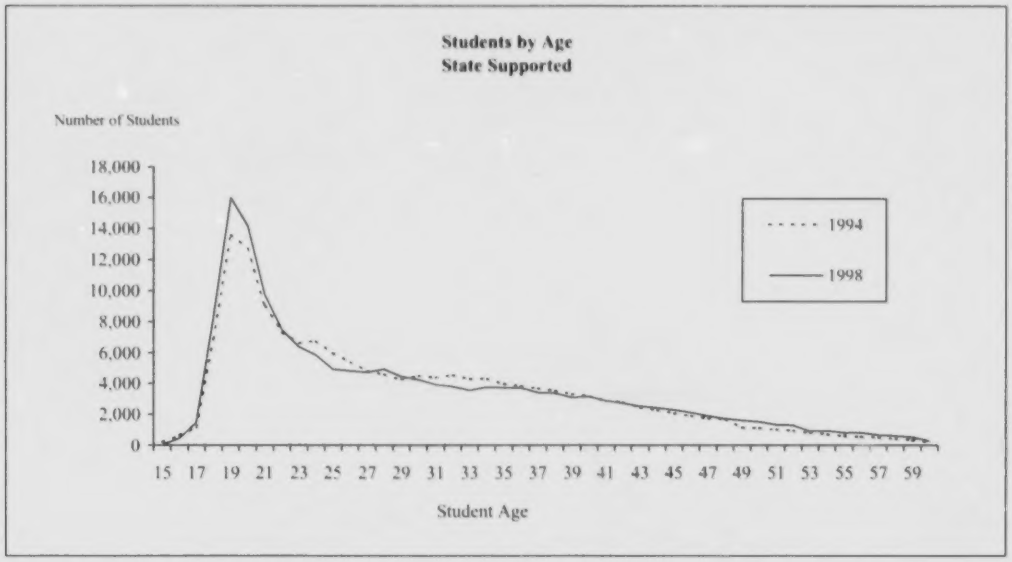
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Immigrant	9,949	10,581	11,197	12,235	12,556
% Change	7%	6%	6%	9%	3%
Refugee	4,033	4,787	4,509	4,762	4,222
% Change	10%	19%	-6%	6%	-11%
Temporary Resident	347	374	381	364	333
% Change	9%	8%	2%	-4%	-9%
Total	14,329	15,742	16,087	17,361	17,111
% of Total	8%	9%	9%	10%	10%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse where Citizenship = IM, RF or T.

For data on immigrant status by college, see page 75.

AGE OF STUDENTS SERVED
FALL 1994 THROUGH FALL 1998

Age: The mix of students by age group has remained fairly similar year after year with growth in percentage in the youngest and oldest group and declines in the middle groups. The enrollment of students under 20 increased sufficiently that younger students now represent 20 percent of the total enrollment, up from 18 percent five years ago. At the same time, the 25-39 age group has been declining slightly as a percent of total. Both changes are consistent with state demographic trends as described on page 4.



Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse.
Note: Data for students with age reported only. Median age: Half of all students are older and half younger than the median age.

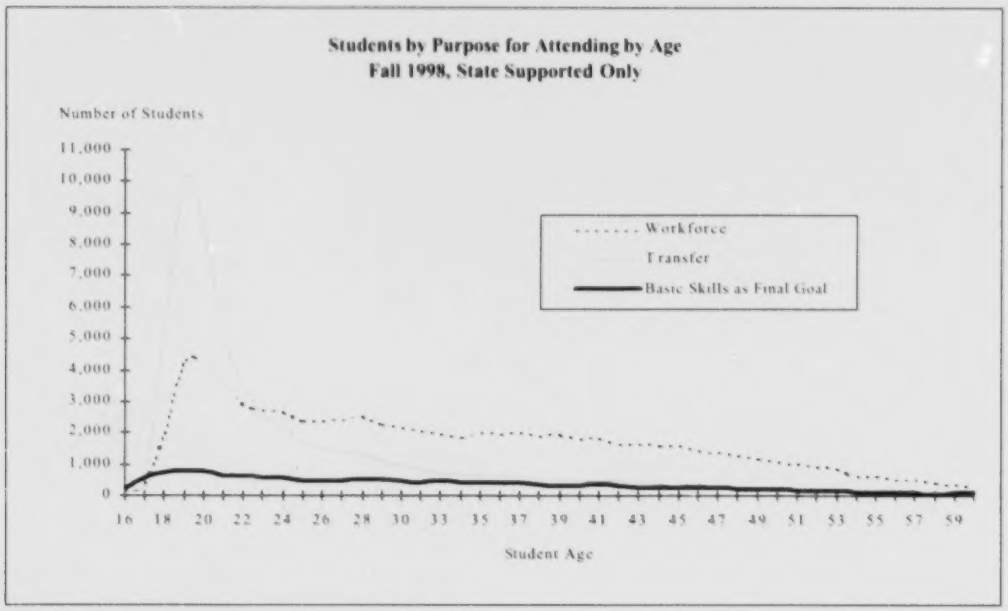
STATE SUPPORTED STUDENTS BY AGE
% OF TOTAL STUDENTS

Age Group	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996*	Fall 1997	Fall 1998	Students Reporting Age in 1998
Under 20	18%	18%	19%	19%	20%	33,901
20-24	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	38,477
25-29	15%	15%	15%	15%	14%	23,509
30-34	13%	13%	12%	11%	11%	19,050
35-39	11%	11%	10%	10%	10%	17,149
40-44	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	13,371
45-49	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	9,172
50-54	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	5,723
55-59	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3,245
60-64	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2,064
65 or older	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	5,210
Total Students Reporting Age	171,024	167,846	171,205	169,963	170,871	170,871
Median Age	27.8	27.9	27.6	27.5	27.7	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Median Age: SR1102, Version 3. Note: Median Age: Half the students are older and half are younger than the median age. Median age was calculated only for those reporting birth dates.
Note: Reduced by 1,400 students reported in fall 1996 at Clover Park Technical College who enrolled in one day workshop. These students were not reported for state support in 1995 or 1997.

AGE OF STUDENTS SERVED
FALL 1994 THROUGH FALL 1998

Younger students are far more likely to enroll with a transfer goal than are older students. Older students are more likely to enroll for workforce or basic skills purposes



The typical workforce student is 31 years of age with 60 percent between 20 and 39 years of age. Consistent with the population decline of the Baby Bust age group, the percentage of workforce students 25 to 29 years of age has been declining. Despite efforts such as Tech Prep, aimed at increasing the percentage of recent high school graduates enrolled for job training purposes, workforce students 20 years of age have increased only slightly to 12 percent of the total workforce enrollments.

% WORKFORCE STUDENTS BY AGE GROUP

Age	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	Fall 1997	Fall 1998	Students Reporting Age in 1998
Under 20	11%	11%	11%	12%	12%	8,988
20-24	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	15,138
25-29	16%	16%	16%	16%	15%	11,898
30-34	15%	15%	14%	13%	13%	9,881
35-39	13%	13%	13%	12%	12%	9,590
40-44	10%	11%	11%	11%	11%	8,121
45-49	7%	7%	8%	7%	8%	6,116
50-54	4%	4%	4%	4%	5%	3,852
55-59	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1,917
60-64	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	815
65 or older	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	696
Total Students Reporting Age	81,279	76,705	78,187	77,991	77,012	77,012
Median Age	30.7	31.0	31.0	30.7	31.1	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse based on Kind of Student = Workforce.

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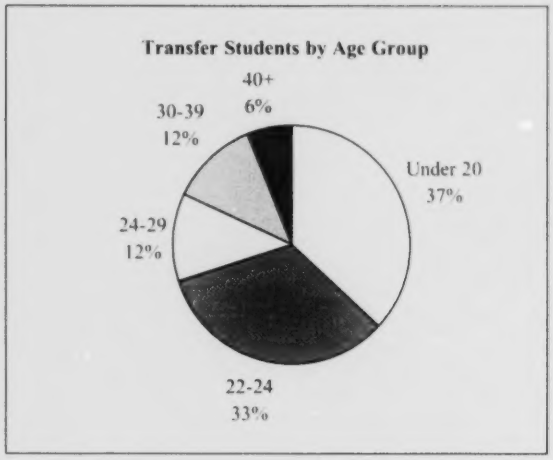
AGE OF STUDENTS SERVED
FALL 1994 THROUGH FALL 1998

Transfer students tend to be younger students with more than a third (37 percent) 19 years of age or younger. Only 18 percent of transfer students are 30 years of age or older. In the past several years the percentage of transfer students under 20 has increased substantially from 32 to 37 percent, consistent with the growth in the number of younger students in the state population. At the same time, the percentage of older transfer students declined somewhat.



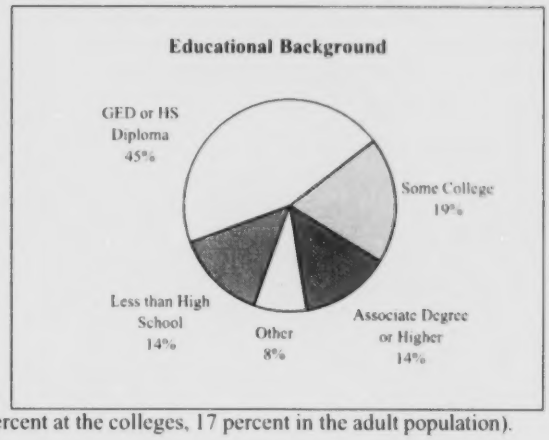
% TRANSFER STUDENTS BY AGE GROUP

Age	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	Fall 1997	Fall 1998	Students Reporting Age in 1998
Under 20	32%	33%	34%	35%	37%	20,400
20-24	33%	33%	32%	33%	33%	18,375
25-29	13%	14%	14%	13%	12%	6,724
30-34	8%	8%	7%	7%	7%	3,673
35-39	6%	6%	6%	5%	5%	2,750
40-44	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	2,034
45-49	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1,139
50 or older	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	123
Total Students Reporting Age	55,476	53,683	55,665	53,879	55,218	55,218
Median Age	22.0	21.8	21.6	21.3	21.1	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse. Based on Kind of Student = Transfer and date of birth reported.

ENTERING EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF STUDENTS
FALL 1994 THROUGH FALL 1998

Educational Background: Many students enter college with a GED or high school diploma and no further education (45 percent), but a third enter after already completing some college. About 9 percent of all new students have a bachelor's degree or higher at the time of enrollment (5,000 new students). On the other hand, 14 percent of all students enter without a high school diploma. Adults with less than a high school education may enroll in Adult Basic Education courses, courses leading to the high school diploma or GED certificate, or, if they have the requisite skills, in college-level classes. As ESL enrollments increase, the percentage with less than high school also has increased. Washington community and technical colleges serve adults in the state who have less than a high school diploma in about the same proportion as in their representation in the state (14 percent at the colleges, 17 percent in the adult population).



Those with high school diplomas but no education beyond the diploma are enrolled in colleges at considerably higher rates than their level in the general adult population (40 percent at colleges versus 28 percent in adult population). The colleges serve those with some college or with degrees at lower rates than their representation in the population (33 percent of students enrolled had an associate degree or higher versus 51 percent of adult population).

NEW STUDENTS, 1994 TO 1998, VS ADULTS IN WASHINGTON STATE 1992

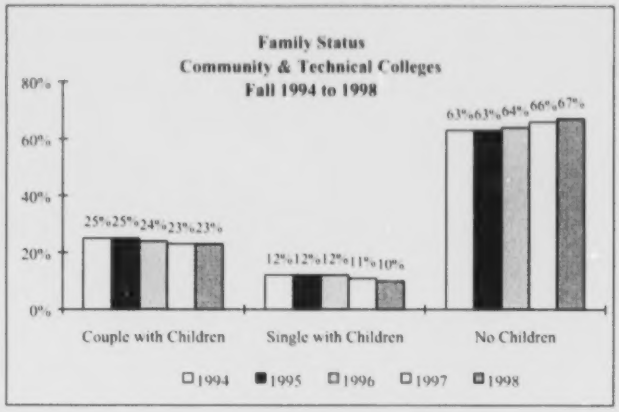
	Adults in Washington State (SALS)	New Community & Technical College Students				
	1992	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Associate Degree or Higher	23%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%
Some College, No Degree	28%	22%	21%	21%	21%	20%
High School, No College	28%	41%	41%	40%	40%	40%
GED, No College	5%	6%	6%	6%	5%	5%
Less Than High School	17%	11%	11%	12%	13%	14%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse based on Prior Education. Excludes 8 percent reporting Other Education Level.

FAMILY AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF STUDENTS SERVED FALL 1994 THROUGH FALL 1998

Family Status: A third (33 percent) of all fall quarter 1998 students were parents. Due to reduction in welfare enrollments, single parents have declined to 10 percent of state supported students. An estimated two-thirds of the enrolled single parents were recipients of public assistance.

In the state, about 20 percent of all parents are single parents and that number is expected to increase to 23 percent over the next decade.



Employment Status: The majority (55 percent) of all students worked full-time or part-time while taking classes. This figure is below the national average of 63 percent of all college (two-year and four-year) students working. Colleges have a high level of participation from unemployed workers. In fall 1998, about 5 percent of adults in Washington were unemployed and seeking work compared to 27 percent unemployed among those enrolled students. Some of the unemployed were served in specially funded programs. In addition, many unemployed persons enroll on their own, using federal and state financial aid programs to fund their education. Adults out of the labor force include homemakers, welfare recipients not on WorkFirst, and retired people. Part-time workers and the unemployed participate in the community and technical colleges at higher rates than full-time workers or those out of the labor force.

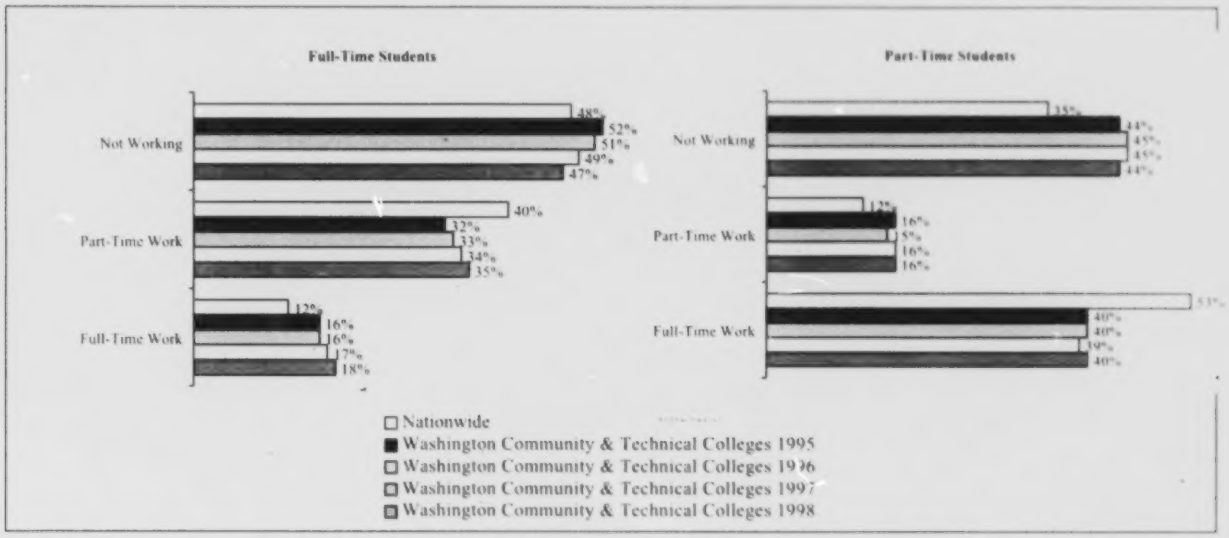
STATE SUPPORTED STUDENTS, 1994 TO 1998, VS ADULTS IN WASHINGTON STATE 1992

	Adults in Washington State (SALS)	Community & Technical College Students				
	1992	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Full-Time Employed	53%	27%	27%	26%	26%	28%
Part-Time Employed	14%	25%	25%	25%	26%	27%
Unemployed, Seeking Work	9%	18%	18%	19%	19%	19%
Out of Labor Force	33%	30%	30%	29%	28%	27%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF STUDENTS
FALL 1994 THROUGH FALL 1998

Part-time students are much more likely to be employed full-time than are full-time students. Except for the employment rate of part-time students, the pattern for Washington state is similar to two-tear colleges nationwide.



SELECTED PROGRAM

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS:

RUNNING START

CONTRACT INTERNATIONAL

CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS

WORKER RETRAINING

NATURAL RESOURCE WORKERS

DISTANCE EDUCATION

WELFARE

FTES AND HEADCOUNTS IN SELECTED PROGRAMS
FALL 1994 TO FALL 1998

Recent legislation has earmarked enrollment slots to serve targeted populations and colleges have created other special programs to serve groups such as welfare clients and those enrolled in distance education classes.

FTES AND HEADCOUNTS IN SELECTED PROGRAMS

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Running Start (Contract)					
Headcount	5,334	6,454	7,880	8,785	9,750
FTE	3,775	4,722	5,852	6,600	7,402
% Change	42.9%	25.1%	23.9%	12.8%	12.2%
% Total FTEs, All Funds	2.9%	3.6%	4.3%	4.9%	5.4%
International Students					
Headcount					
State Supported	363	432	450	407	452
International Contract	3,166	3,002	3,147	3,459	3,564
Total	3,529	3,434	3,597	3,866	4,016
% Change		-2.7%	4.7%	7.5%	3.9%
FTE					
Contract Supported	3,073	2,935	3,004	3,403	3,364
% Change		-4.5%	2.4%	13.3%	-1.1%
% Total FTEs, All Funds	2.4%	2.2%	2.2%	2.5%	2.4%
Corrections Programs (Contract)					
Headcount			4,720	5,116	6,324
FTE			2,967	3,041	3,769
% Change				2.5%	23.9%
% Total FTEs, All Funds			2.2%	2.2%	2.7%
Worker Retraining (State)					
Headcount	6,544	6,903	7,061	5,900	5,772
FTE	6,273	6,804	6,825	5,765	5,324
% Change	186.8%	8.5%	0.3%	-15.5%	-7.6%
% Total FTEs, All Funds	4.9%	5.2%	5.0%	4.3%	3.9%
Distance Learning (All Funds)					
Headcount	NA	NA	NA	6,065	8,063
FTE	1,926	2,221	2,071	2,256	3,011
% Change		15.3%	-6.8%	8.9%	33.5%
% Total FTEs, All Funds				1.7%	2.2%
Welfare (All Funds)					
Headcount		17,387	16,167	13,178	7,713
FTE		13,873	12,880	10,386	5,760
% Change			-7.2%	-19.4%	-44.5%
% Total FTEs, All Funds		10.5%	9.5%	7.7%	4.2%
Total FTEs, All Funds	127,969	131,673	135,194	135,373	137,925

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse.

RUNNING START ENROLLMENTS
FALL 1998

The 1990 Legislature created the Running Start program as a part of the "Learning by Choice" law, which was designed to expand educational options for public high school students. The Running Start portion of the law allows qualified eleventh and twelfth grade students to take college level courses at the 32 community and technical colleges. Running Start students earn both high school and college credits for completing courses at the college level. The 1994 legislature expanded the program to include Eastern, Central and Washington State universities. The intention of the legislature was to provide Running Start program access in the local communities served by these universities and where no two-year colleges were available to directly serve students.

The program began statewide in fall 1992 when 2,252 students enrolled at the community and technical colleges. For fall 1998, 9,750 students were enrolled. The fall 1998 enrollment represented an 11 percent increase over last fall.

Eleventh and twelfth grade students, as defined by the high school and who are qualified for admission, may attend community and technical colleges and three universities free of tuition. However, they must provide their own transportation, books and consumable materials.

Since the 1994-95 academic year, colleges were reimbursed at statewide uniform rates by the K-12 districts whose students participate in Running Start. Colleges received about $79 per credit for academic programs and $96 per credit for vocational programs. K-12 districts retain seven percent of the funds for counseling and other overhead.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN RUNNING START STUDENTS AND ALL STUDENTS

	Running Start Students	All Students
% Female	59%	57%
% Students of Color	15%	25%
% Full-Time	72%	52%
% Disabled	1%	5%
% Worked Part-Time	43%	27%
% Worked Full-Time	1%	28%
% Taking at Least One Vocational Class	20%	51%

For data by college, see pages 59 and 62.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS
FALL 1998

Most international students enroll under a program called Contract International enrollments (88 percent). Enrollment opportunities for state residents are not diminished as a result of the contract international program. Organizations contract with colleges to provide instruction for international students. These organizations pay the full cost of instruction. A small number of international students enroll as non-resident state-supported students. These students pay out of state tuition charges to enroll.

The international students are equally likely to be male or female and enroll mostly full-time.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND ALL STUDENTS

	International Students	All Students
% Female	50%	57%
% Full-Time	82%	44%
% Taking at Least One Vocational Class	37%	51%

Nine colleges contract with the state's Department of Correction to offer vocational and basic skills classes to prisoners. These classes are entirely supported by the Department of Correction.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS STUDENTS AND ALL STUDENTS

	Corrections Programs Students	All Students
% Female	11%	57%
% Full-Time	33%	44%

For data by college, see pages 59 and 62.

WORKER RETRAINING AND NATURAL RESOURCE WORKER ENROLLMENTS FALL 1998

In 1993, confronting dramatic changes in the structure of Washington's economy, the layoffs of thousands of workers in major industries, and the long-term need for better training programs for Washington citizens, the Legislature and governor enacted a law to significantly expand the state's job retraining efforts on behalf of the thousands of jobless workers who are forced to change careers in order to re-enter the workforce.

In fall 1998 5,772 students who had recently lost their jobs were served under the Worker Retraining program. Separate reports on the first five years of this new program were published in December 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, and 1998. These reports are available on the SBCTC web site at http://www.sbctc.ctc.edu.

The 1991 Omnibus Timber legislation (ESSB 5555) extended unemployment insurance (UI) benefits to natural resource workers enrolled in post-secondary training programs. It also funded 500 FTE at the colleges. Colleges have used their regular FTE allocation to serve twice as many dislocated timber and fishery workers. A total of 994 natural resource workers (1,056 FTE) were served in fall 1998.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WORKER RETRAINING AND NATURAL RESOURCE WORKER STUDENTS AND ALL STUDENTS

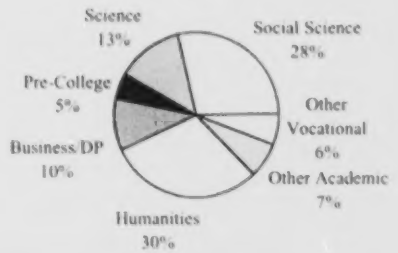
	Worker Retraining Students	Natural Resource Workers	All Students
% Female	49%	37%	57%
% Students of Color	23%	12%	25%
% Full-Time	7[illegible]%	75%	44%
% Disabled	10%	9%	5%

For data by college, see pages 59 and 62.

DISTANCE LEARNING ENROLLMENTS
FALL 1998

More than 8,000 students enroll in distance learning courses at the colleges. A distance learning experience is defined as any organized educational experience, credit or non-credit, typically technology based, which does not require substantial student attendance at the originating site. Distance learning includes correspondence courses, classes offered via interactive video and Internet-based courses.

Distance Learning FTE by Subject Area
(All Funds, Fall 1998)



While colleges have been offering distance learning classes for many years, last fall marked the first year that these classes were reported in a systematic manner. In fall 1998, distance learning accounted for 3,011 FTE or 2 percent of the total FTE. These 3,011 FTE represent a substantial increase from the 1,926 FTE five years ago. Most of the distance learning FTE was in state supported classes (80 percent). Some 78 percent of distance learning effort was academic in nature (science, social science, humanities, other academics), 16 percent vocational including business and data processing classes and 5 percent pre-college.

FALL DISTANCE LEARNING FTE ENROLLMENTS

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Telecourses	1,384	1,513	1,476	1,491	1,700 (estimate)
Two-Way Video	17	7	59	151	250 (estimate)
On-Line	7	23	50	257	600 (estimate)
All Other	518	478	486	357	412 (estimate)
All Distance Learning Courses	1,926	2,021	2,071	2,256	3,011

The typical distance learning student enrolled in college full-time. She is 25 years old, three years younger than the typical student, and is more likely than students in general to be planning to complete a two year degree (47 percent compared to 34 percent of all students). She is also more likely than the typical student to be working (61 percent), especially full-time (31 percent). The typical distance learning student is also enrolled in regularly scheduled classes. taking just one 5 credit distance learning course and one or two other courses that are regularly scheduled.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DISTANCE LEARNING STUDENTS AND ALL STUDENTS

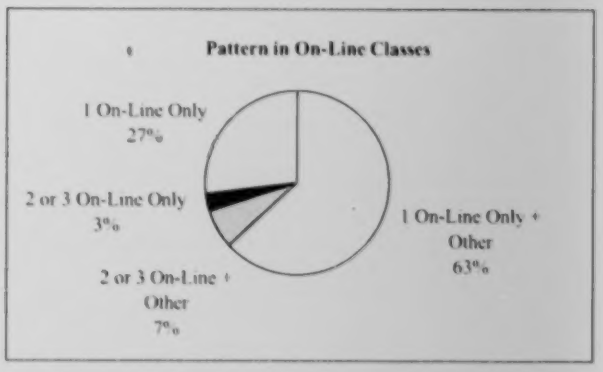
	Distance Education Students	All Students
% Female	65%	57%
% Students of Color	17%	25%
% Full-Time	69%	44%
% Disabled	4%	5%
% Worked Part-Time	30%	27%
% Worked Full-Time	31%	28%
% Full-Time Homemaker	6%	9%
% Planning Two-Year Degree	47%	34%
% Planning to Enroll 1 or 2 Quarters Only	9%	12%

For data on distance learning by college, see page 60.

DISTANCE LEARNING ENROLLMENTS
FALL 1998

Online Enrollments: A recent joint effort is Washington Online, a cooperative effort by Washington's community and technical colleges to develop and deliver online distance learning. Washington Online allows students from every part of the state to complete all or part of the requirements for an A.A. degree by distance learning technologies.

Washington Online courses are offered cooperatively by the community and technical colleges of the state of Washington over the Internet.



DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ON-LINE STUDENTS AND ALL STUDENTS

	On-Line Enrollment Students	All Students
% Female	53%	57%
% Students of Color	15%	25%
% Full-Time	73%	44%
% Disabled	4%	5%

WELFARE ENROLLMENTS - WORKFIRST
FALL 1998

The number of adults in Washington receiving public assistance is at about 60,000 or about 3 percent of all adults age 18 to 49. The number of adults on welfare has dropped by a third since 1995. About 12 percent of welfare recipients attend college, down from the 1996 peak participation rate of 16 percent. In fall 1998 approximately 6,000 welfare recipients were enrolled (data on exact counts will be available in late winter 1998).

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), the new national welfare reform effort, represents about 97 percent of these public assistance recipients. Washington state's approach to TANF is called WorkFirst. It requires recipients to search for a job as a first step and places time limits on public assistance benefits. To better serve TANF participants as they move from their first job to higher paying employment or assist students to gain basic skills, colleges have developed three programs:

- **Pre-employment Training** provides short-term customized training geared to employer hiring standards and targeted to WorkFirst participants for jobs that would not otherwise be available without the training. Training is connected to an employer, group of employers, or industry ready to hire participants who complete the training at better-than-average WorkFirst entry wages in the region. Some 96 students enrolled for fall 1998.

- **Workplace Basic Skills** targets businesses with low wage workers to provide training in basic job skills. There is a specific focus on workers who have received TANF benefits. Training will help workers to maintain their productivity and become more qualified for advancement. Enrollment for fall 1998 was 270 students.

- **Families That Work** assists WorkFirst participants and other low income parents with young, pre-school age children. It uses the Even Start family literacy program model that offers work skills development combined with adult basic skills, family management strategies, early child education, and structured family activities. Enrollment for fall 1998 was 240 students.

Historically welfare recipients attended college full-time. With WorkFirst the full-time enrollment has dropped somewhat. Most are women and single parents. The majority enroll for job related purposes, though a substantial group enroll only to gain basic skills such as ESL or the GED.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WELFARE STUDENTS AND ALL OTHERS

	Welfare Enrollments Students	All Students
% Female	79%	57%
% Single Parents	55%	10%
% Couple with Children	36%	23%
% Students of Color	30%	25%
% Full-Time	63%	52%
% Basic Skills as Final Goal	24%	10%
% Workforce Training Goal	54%	46%
% With No High School Diploma or GED	37%	14%

STATE SUPPORTED

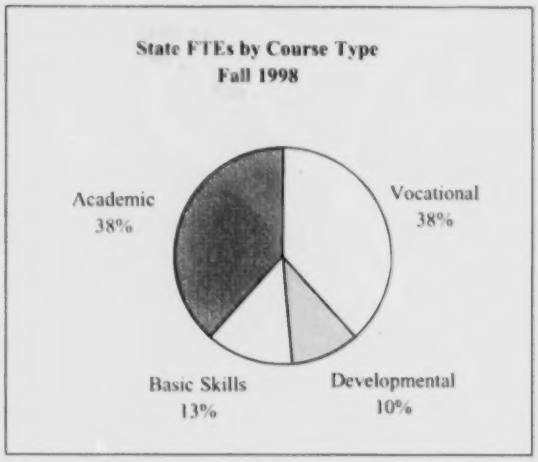
COURSE ENROLLMENT

STATE FTES BY ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL, BASIC SKILLS AND DEVELOPMENTAL FALL 1994 THROUGH FALL 1998

In fall 1998 the community and technical colleges devoted an identical percent of their state supported course effort (as measured by FTEs) to vocational courses and academic courses (38 percent), 13 percent to basic skills, and 10 percent to developmental courses.

In addition, colleges offered pre-college instruction in 23 percent of all courses. Most of the 1998 over 1997 FTE growth was in the pre-college area. Most of that growth was due to rapidly increasing ESL enrollments. ESL enrollments grew 22 percent fall 1997 to fall 1998.

Academic FTEs increased in fall 1998 due to growth in younger students.



FTES BY ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL AND BASIC SKILLS/DEVELOPMENTAL STATE SUPPORTED COURSES

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Academic, Transfer & Vocational Support*	45,554	44,379	43,528	43,089	43,412
% Change	-0.7%	-2.6%	-1.9%	-1.0%	0.7%
Vocational	42,678	44,060	44,949	43,416	43,221
% Change	0.7%	3.2%	2.0%	-3.4%	-0.4%
Pre-College					
Basic Skills	10,431	12,551	12,763	13,812	15,156
% Change	5.7%	20.3%	1.7%	8.2%	9.7%
Developmental*	10,320	10,354	11,406	11,368	11,473
% Change	1.3%	0.3%	10.2%	-0.3%	0.9%
All State Supported Courses	108,981	111,303	112,646	111,686	113,261

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse. Based on Institutional Intent "Recat" code.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.
* Adjusted to report intermediate algebra as developmental for all years.

For data by college, see page 82.

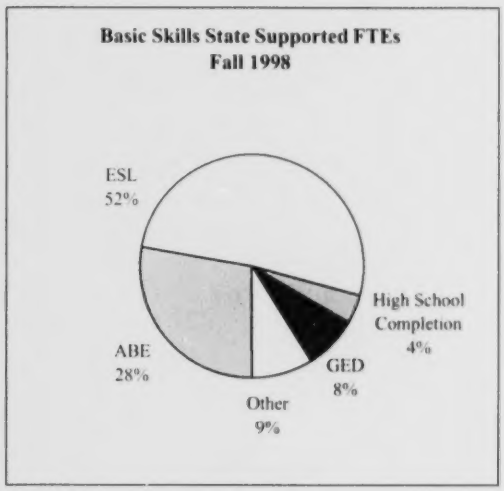
TYPES OF STATE SUPPORTED COURSES OFFERED
FALL 1994 THROUGH FALL 1998

BASIC SKILLS: In fall 1998, 27,543 students enrolled for 15,156 FTEs in basic skills classes. Adult Basic Education (ABE), which serves the needs of adults with low literacy skills below the 9th grade level remained at about the same level as last year.

ESL classes provide training for 14,529 limited English speaking students and has grown 63 percent in the past five years. Hispanics and Asians comprise two-thirds of these enrollments (66%). About 38 percent of the ESL students were recent immigrants.

GED classes prepare students to take the General Education Development (GED) certificate exam. High school completion courses allow adults to complete courses needed to be awarded a high school diploma.

About 36 percent of community and technical college basic skills students (9,898 students) were enrolled for the purpose of preparing for transfer or workforce training.



BASIC SKILLS FTES BY MAJOR AREA
STATE SUPPORTED

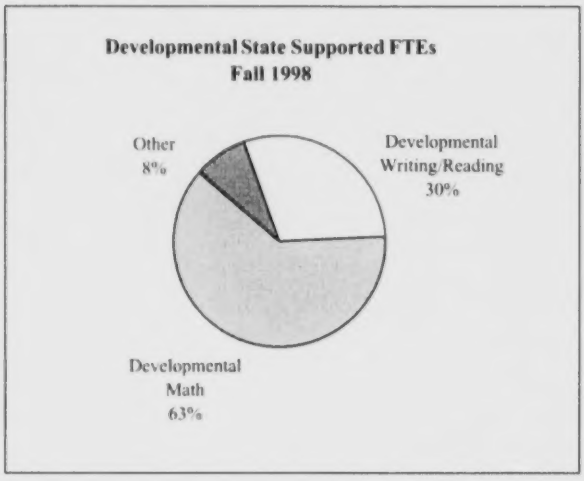
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Basic Skills					
ABE	3,965	4,046	4,361	4,154	4,189
% Change	0.5%	2.0%	7.8%	-4.7%	0.8%
Level 1			978	1,005	916
Level 2			1,741	1,961	1,705
Level 2a					787
Level 2b					918
Level 3			1,642	1,188	1,568
ESL	4,800	6,257	5,882	6,408	7,833
% Change	8.9%	30.4%	-6.0%	8.9%	22.2%
Level 1			2,931	3,436	2,866
Level 2			1,717	1,821	2,236
Level 3			1,235	1,151	1,874
Level 4					857
GED	432	729	949	1,124	1,202
% Change	2.4%	68.8%	30.2%	18.4%	6.9%
High School Completion	352	370	507	564	534
% Change	-22.8%	5.1%	37.0%	11.2%	-5.3%
Other	882	1,149	1,064	1,562	1,398
% Change	38.2%	30.3%	-7.4%	46.8%	-10.5%
Sheltered Workshops			880	808	972
Workplace Basics			184	754	426
Total Basic Skills	10,431	12,551	12,763	13,812	15,156
% Change	5.7%	20.3%	1.7%	8.2%	9.7%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse. For 1996 developmental = CIP 33, basic skills = CIP 32. For prior years, based on subject cluster 15 by CIP code and CIP 32 series.

TYPES OF STATE SUPPORTED COURSES OFFERED
FALL 1994 THROUGH FALL 1998

DEVELOPMENTAL: A total of 29,738 students enrolled for 11,470 FTEs in developmental courses in fall 1998. Courses provide reading, writing, math and study skills for those who need a brush-up. Most students (83 percent) take developmental courses in conjunction with college-level instruction in other areas with just 44 percent of their load in developmental studies courses. Each student took an average of 6 credits of developmental courses and was simultaneously enrolled in 7 credits of college-level instruction.

Developmental studies have grown 11 percent in the past five years. Part of this growth reflects a coding change related to developmental ESL courses being separated from basic skills ESL for the first time in fall 1996.



About 17 percent of all students were enrolled in at least one course in developmental studies. Among students new to the college, one in five (21 percent) enrolled in a developmental course during their first quarter. Students planning to complete a degree were most likely to take developmental courses, with 38 percent taking a developmental course in their first quarter.

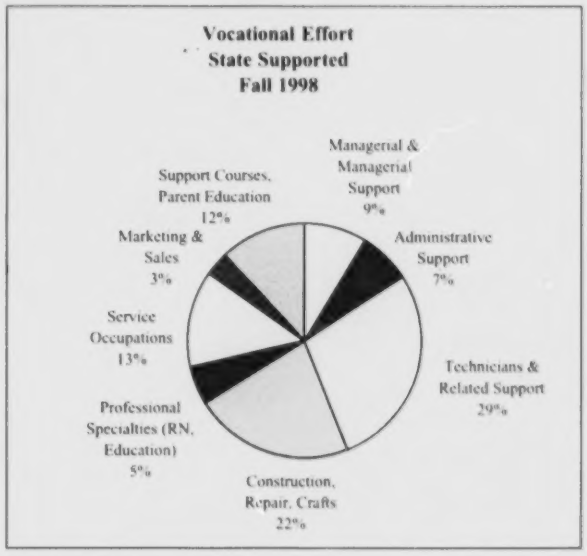
DEVELOPMENTAL FTES BY MAJOR AREA
STATE SUPPORTED

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994 to 1998 % Growth
Developmental						
Developmental	3,193	3,215	3,344	3,377	3,403	7%
% Change	2.2%	0.7%	4.0%	1.0%	0.8%	
Reading			808	751	790	
Writing			2,062	2,143	2,254	
Reading/Writing			474	484	360	
Developmental Math*	6,638	6,640	7,041	6,997	7,206	9%
% Change	4.2%	0.0%	6.0%	-0.6%	3.0%	
Other Developmental	488	499	1,021	983	863	77%
% Change	-24.3%	2.4%	104.6%	-3.7%	-12.2%	
Workplace Basics			51	31	48	
Developmental ESL			590	614	337	
Other Developmental			380	338	478	
Total Developmental	10,320	10,354	11,406	11,368	11,473	11%
% Change	1.3%	0.3%	10.2%	-0.3%	0.9%	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse. For 1996 developmental = CIP 33, basic skills = CIP 32. For prior years, based on subject cluster 15 by CIP code and CIP 32 series.
* Adjusted to report intermediate algebra as developmental for all years.

TYPES OF STATE SUPPORTED COURSES OFFERED
FALL 1994 THROUGH FALL 1998

VOCATIONAL: Vocational courses include those offered to train people for jobs, upgrade current job skills, and meet specialized training requirements of employers. Some 91,064 students took at least one vocational course including consumer homemaking classes such as the parent education program, courses that help students explore their career direction and technical math and English courses. About five percent of the faculty teaching vocational education were funded under the Federal Vocational Education Act.



Vocational FTEs are listed by the occupational categories used by the Department of Labor for occupational forecasting purposes. The largest training category are technical and related support occupations. These occupations generally require post-secondary education and are well paid. Colleges have substantially increased offerings in this area, especially in information technology occupations. Enrollments in most other vocational areas are declining.

VOCATIONAL FTES BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY
STATE SUPPORTED

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994 to 1998 % Change
Managerial and Managerial Support	3,811	4,107	3,986	4,030	3,713	-3%
Administrative Support	4,019	4,145	3,994	3,627	3,118	-22%
Technicians and Related Support						
Infomation Tech	3,018	3,249	3,873	4,306	5,103	69%
Health, Technical Occupations	2,260	2,361	2,400	2,341	2,324	3%
Engineering/Drafting/ElectronicsTech	1,856	1,753	1,695	1,580	992	-47%
Industrial Tech	1,020	1,016	1,011	925	918	-10%
Other Tech	2,139	2,414	2,340	2,198	2,824	32%
Construction, Repair, Crafts						
Construction, Other Crafts	5,122	4,933	4,904	4,851	5,439	6%
Auto/Diesel	2,039	2,126	1,905	1,764	1,605	-21%
Machinist/Welding	1,278	1,400	1,448	1,590	1,580	24%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	1,024	1,010	1,092	1,028	910	-11%
Professional Specialties (RN, Education)	2,724	2,800	2,608	2,447	2,367	-13%
Service Occupations						
Personal and Food..	2,704	3,049	3,560	3,323	3,295	22%
Health Service Occupations	1,404	1,664	1,662	1,686	1,479	5%
Protective Services	1,154	1,209	1,303	1,036	1,005	-13%
Marketing and Sales	1,607	1,461	1,363	1,263	1,332	-17%
Support Courses, Parent Education	5,502	5,362	5,807	5,421	5,217	-5%
Total	42,678	44,060	44,949	43,416	43,221	1%
% Change	0.7%	3.2%	2.0%	-3.4%	-0.4%	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, CIP group DOL and HLM group H11 for Institutional Intent category V.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

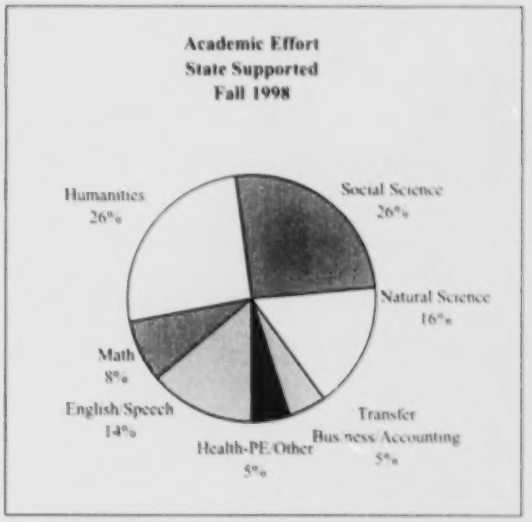
TYPES OF STATE SUPPORTED COURSES OFFERED
FALL 1994 THROUGH FALL 1998

ACADEMIC: TRANSFER AND VOCATIONAL SUPPORT: These courses include the English, math, social sciences, humanities and natural science courses taken as part of the vocational and transfer degrees, as well as a limited offering of transferable business courses, courses to assist retired people or those preparing for retirement, and physical education courses.

Some 77,426 students took at least one academic class in fall 1998.

FTE enrollments increased in all state supported academic areas except English and speech and transfer business and accounting classes.

Although Running Start students take primarily academic courses, their FTEs are not reported here. Running Start FTEs are included as contract FTEs shown on page 40.



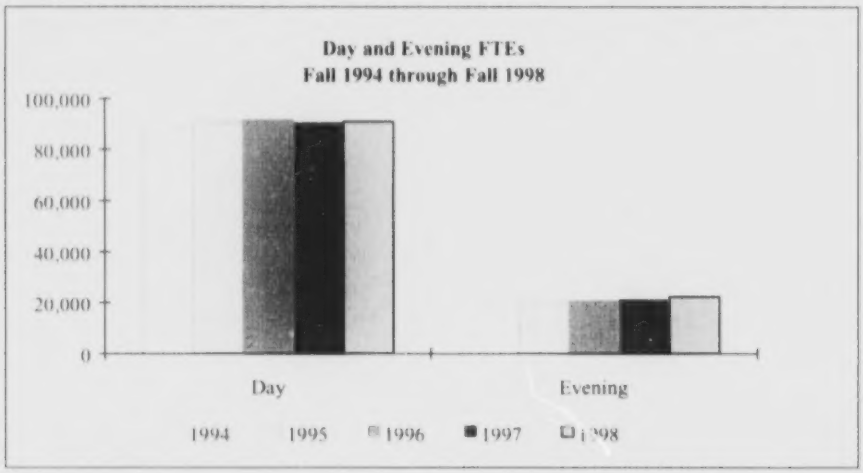
ACADEMIC FTES BY MAJOR COURSE AREA
STATE SUPPORTED

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994 to 1998 % Growth
English/Speech	7,258	6,929	6,770	6,637	6,039	-17%
Math*	3,772	3,620	3,315	3,459	3,530	-6%
Humanities	10,587	10,649	10,613	10,700	11,180	6%
Social Science	11,619	11,200	11,093	10,976	11,261	-3%
Natural Science	7,536	7,309	7,002	6,881	7,037	-7%
Transfer Business/Accounting	2,417	2,386	2,387	2,258	2,187	-10%
Health-PE/Other	2,365	2,287	2,349	2,178	2,177	-8%
Total	45,554	44,379	43,528	43,089	43,412	-5%
% Change	-0.7%	-2.6%	-1.9%	-1.0%	0.7%	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, CIP group 21-27, Institutional Intent category A.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.
* Adjusted to report intermediate algebra as developmental for all years.

DAY AND EVENING COURSE ENROLLMENTS
FALL 1994 THROUGH 1998

Both day and evening FTE grew this year with evening FTE at the highest level in the past five years. Two thirds of all FTES (65.8 percent) were generated in on-campus daytime classes in fall 1998. Colleges have increased service to working adults who enroll at night and thus evening FTEs in fall 1998 increased by 5 percent compared to fall 1997. On average 20 percent of the college FTE is in the evening.



STATE SUPPORTED STUDENTS

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Day FTEs	88,433	90,891	91,773	90,458	90,918
% of Total	81.1%	81.7%	81.5%	81.0%	80.3%
Day-On-Campus FTEs	75,823	77,431	76,704	75,149	74,570
% of Total	69.6%	69.6%	68.1%	67.3%	65.8%
Evening FTEs	20,549	20,412	20,873	21,228	22,344
% of Total	18.9%	18.3%	18.5%	19.0%	19.7%

Source: SBCTC Course MIS:SR2101, Version 2, 3, 4.

For data on day and evening enrollment by college, see page 84.

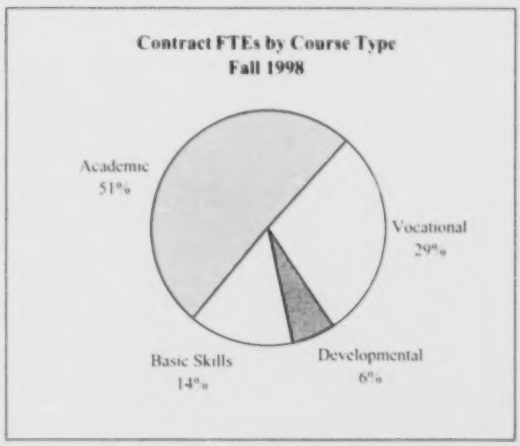
CONTRACT SUPPORTED

COURSE ENROLLMENT

CONTRACT FTES BY ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL, BASIC SKILLS AND DEVELOPMENTAL FALL 1994 THROUGH FALL 1998

Some 31,854 students enrolled in contract courses in fall 1998. The typical contract supported student was 18 years of age, with 72 percent under the age of 20. Most of these younger students were Running Start students or enrolled in college in the high school or alternative high school programs. Some 20 percent of contract students participate through a program in Washington state prisons. Because this prison enrollment is predominately male, contract enrollments are predominately male (89 percent).

This year colleges implemented one employment training and several basic skills programs that are contracts under the WorkFirst program.



The community and technical colleges devoted the largest portion of their contract course effort (as measured by FTEs) to academic courses (51 percent), 29 percent to vocational courses, 14 percent to basic skills, and 6 percent to developmental courses. The heavy emphasis on academic courses is largely due to the Running Start and Contract International program. Together these two programs represent 51 percent of the contract FTE and 42 percent of contract headcount.

FTES BY ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL AND BASIC SKILLS/DEVELOPMENTAL CONTRACT SUPPORTED COURSES

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Academic, Transfer & Vocational Support	7,406	8,122	9,024	9,905	10,614
% Change	67.3%	9.7%	11.1%	9.8%	7.2%
Vocational	4,180	4,518	4,777	5,689	6,018
% Change	25.6%	8.1%	5.7%	19.1%	5.8%
Basic Skills	3,396	3,587	3,716	2,742	3,015
% Change	27.7%	5.6%	3.6%	-26.2%	10.0%
Developmental	593	708	1,483	1,927	1,312
% Change	15.8%	19.5%	109.4%	29.9%	-31.9%
Total Contract Supported Courses	15,575	16,935	19,000	20,263	20,959

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse. Based on Institutional Intent Recat and Kind of Enrollment = 30 series (Student Class Table).
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

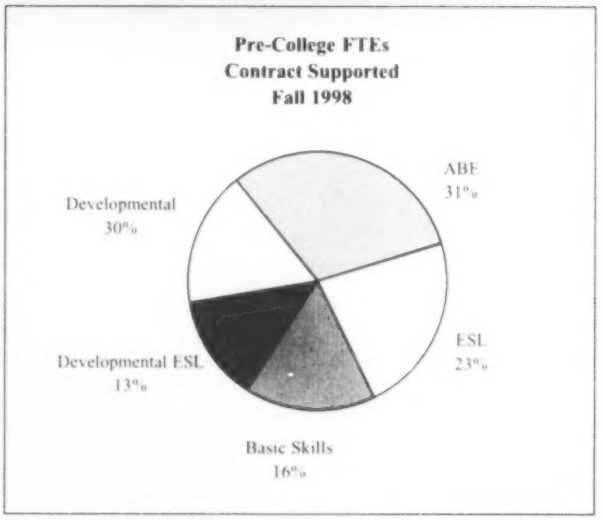
For data by college, see page 83.

TYPES OF CONTRACT SUPPORTED COURSES OFFERED
FALL 1994 THROUGH FALL 1998

PRE-COLLEGE: About 14 percent of all pre-college work is contract funded.

Basic Skills: More than half of the contract effort (61 percent) is provided at state correction facilities. Colleges also contract with business and social service agencies to provide ESL or ABE instruction.

Developmental Classes: Business and social service agencies contract with the colleges for these developmental classes. In 1998 there were 568 FTE in developmental ESL level classes (included in Other Developmental), accounting for 43 percent of all developmental courses.



PRE-COLLEGE FTES BY MAJOR AREA
CONTRACT SUPPORTED

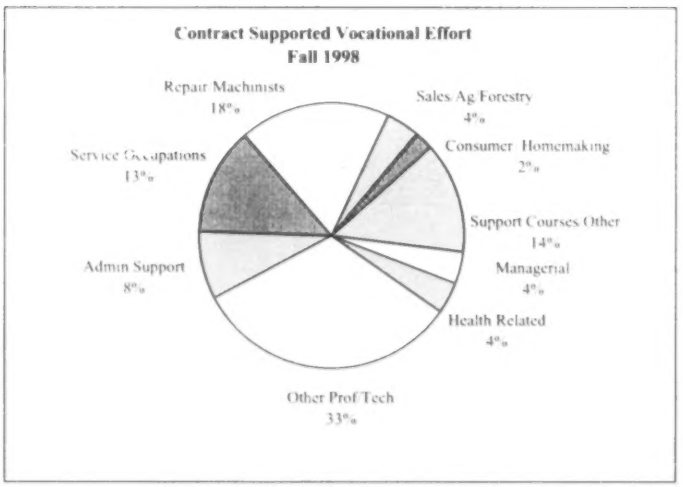
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994 to 1998 Change Rate
Basic Skills						
ABE	758	898	1,123	992	1,332	76%
GED	269	206	509	376	362	35%
ESL	1,811	1,856	1,416	843	978	-46%
High School Completion	334	333	296	125	86	-74%
Other	223	295	372	405	257	15%
Basic Skills Total	3,396	3,587	3,716	2,742	3,015	-11%
Developmental						
Developmental English/Reading	306	357	316	368	296	-3%
Developmental Math	190	258	348	491	363	91%
Other Developmental	97	94	818	1,068	653	573%
Developmental Total	593	708	1,483	1,927	1,312	121%
Total Pre-College	3,989	4,296	5,199	4,670	4,327	8%
% Change	25.7%	7.7%	21.0%	-10.2%	-7.3%	
% of Total Pre-College Courses	17%	17%	19%	16%	14%	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse. Based on CIP 32 and 33 for Institutional Intent Recat, B and D.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

TYPES OF CONTRACT SUPPORTED COURSES OFFERED
FALL 1994 THROUGH FALL 1998

VOCATIONAL: About 12 percent of all the vocational effort was contract funded. Contracts include customized training for various firms and training for the military and at correctional institutions. About 32 percent of contracted vocational courses were in correctional facilities.

Two out of five contract international students and one out of five Running Start students enroll in vocational courses. These enrollments are regarded as contract effort.



VOCATIONAL FTES BY MAJOR AREA
CONTRACT SUPPORTED

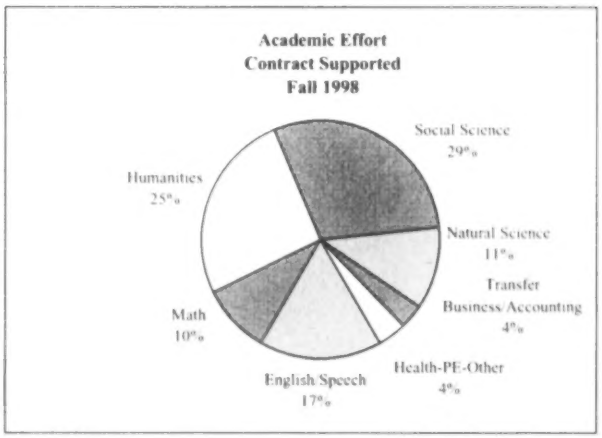
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994 to 1998 Change Rate
Managerial	277	234	230	243	237	-15%
Health Related	356	267	253	266	228	-36%
Other Professional/Technical	935	1,182	1,324	1,573	1,958	109%
Sales	229	181	183	180	213	-7%
Agriculture/Forestry	59	100	62	46	37	-36%
Administrative Support	539	552	614	500	505	-6%
Service Occupations	680	740	712	754	783	15%
Repair/Machinists	634	652	801	1,331	1,104	74%
Consumer Homemaking, Parent	178	171	143	122	130	-27%
Support Courses, Other	293	437	490	673	822	181%
Total Vocational FTEs	4,180	4,517	4,777	5,689	6,018	44%
% Change	26.0%	8.1%	5.8%	19.1%	5.8%	
% of All Vocational Courses	9%	9%	10%	12%	12%	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse. Based on CIP groups 01-12.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

TYPES OF CONTRACT SUPPORTED COURSES OFFERED
FALL 1994 THROUGH FALL 1998

ACADEMIC TRANSFER AND VOCATIONAL COURSES: Each year an increasing percentage of all academic FTEs are contract enrollments. This growth is due mainly to the Running Start and Contract International programs. Industry and the military also contract for some academic classes.

In fall 1998 20 percent of all academic FTEs were contracted compared to a 14 percent share five years ago. Nearly a quarter of all English and speech instruction is sponsored by contract (23 percent). The rate is nearly as high for math, humanities, and social sciences.



ACADEMIC FTES BY MAJOR COURSE AREA
CONTRACT SUPPORTED

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994 to 1998 Change Rate	% of All Academic Courses
English/Speech	1,441	1,398	1,593	1,656	1,774	23%	23%
Math	969	1,068	1,006	953	1,011	4%	22%
Humanities	1,547	1,866	2,128	2,448	2,721	76%	20%
Social Science	2,080	2,333	2,686	2,931	3,161	52%	22%
Natural Science	840	933	1,017	1,178	1,167	39%	14%
Transfer Business/Accounting	261	284	314	389	378	45%	15%
Health-PE-Other	267	239	280	351	402	50%	16%
Total Academic FTE	7,406	8,122	9,024	9,905	10,614	43%	20%
% Change	67.3%	9.7%	11.1%	9.8%	7.2%		
% of All Academic Courses	14%	15%	17%	19%	20%		

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse. Based on CIP Groups 21-27.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

STAFF

INTRODUCTION TO PERSONNEL
FALL 1994 THROUGH FALL 1998

Community and technical colleges employ 16,270 faculty and support staff. This section provides details on the characteristics and level of staffing in the colleges.

Colleges employ staff using state funds, moneys from grants, contracts and fees. This report describes primarily state funded employees. Included in this report are three categories of employees:

- **Classified Support Staff:** Civil service employees who work under a set of conditions established by the Washington Personnel Resources Board and support staff at technical colleges working under conditions established by college-based negotiations.
- **Exempt Professional/Technical:** This category includes managers of college programs. Also included are non-managerial staff such as counseling/advising specialists, student placement coordinators and principal assistants to chief administrators. Professional/technical staff are exempt from the jurisdiction of the Washington Personnel Resources Board civil service system or exempt from college support staff negotiations.
- **Exempt Administrative:** Includes the chief officers, vice presidents, deans and associate deans in instruction and student services, and directors of major programs. This group is exempt from the jurisdiction of the Washington Personnel Resources Board civil service system.
- **Faculty:** Faculty whose main assignment is classroom instruction plus counselors and librarians.

NUMBER OF COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE EMPLOYEES

	State Funded Headcount				All Funds Headcount			
	1996	1997	1998	% Change	1996	1997	1998	% Change
Full-Time Faculty, Teaching and Non-Teaching	3150	3,186	3,257	2.2%	3,321	3,351	3,448	2.9%
Part-Time Faculty, Teaching and Non-Teaching	5057	5,164	5,316	2.9%	6,635	6,715	6,813	1.5%
Classified	3522	3,612	3,582	-0.8%	4,218	4,340	4,382	1.0%
Exempt Professional/Technical	598	665	742	11.6%	808	921	1,005	9.1%
Exempt Administrative	571	576	581	0.9%	604	620	622	0.3%
Total Staff	12,898	13,203	13,478	2.1%	15,586	15,947	16,270	2.0%

Community and technical colleges hire a diverse staff, reflecting the diverse population served. While faculty and staff ranks do not mirror the race and ethnic background of students, hiring decisions have resulted in increased diversity for all groups except exempt and administrative staff. Colleges have also increased the percentage of women represented in administrative, faculty and other professional positions on campus.

STATE SUPPORTED EMPLOYEE DEMOGRAPHICS

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Percent of Staff of Color					
Classified/Support	17.2%	17.8%	18.6%	18.9%	19.5%
Administrative/Exempt Professional	14.7%	15.5%	15.3%	13.9%	14.4%
Full-Time Faculty	10.3%	10.7%	11.0%	11.5%	12.6%
Part-Time Faculty	7.1%	6.9%	7.9%	8.1%	8.7%
Employed Workers of Color in Washington State	14%	14%	14%	15%	NA
Percent Female Staff					
Classified/Support	67.7%	68.1%	67.5%	67.1%	67.1%
Administrative/Exempt Professional	51.0%	53.9%	55.1%	56.3%	57.7%
Full-Time Faculty	43.4%	44.6%	44.8%	46.2%	47.1%
Part-Time Faculty	53.6%	54.9%	55.2%	56.0%	56.1%
Employed Female Workers in Washington State	45%	45%	45%	44%	NA

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, PMIS, EMPYRQ Table. Washington: Employment Security Department, Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch, Affirmative Action Information.
Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

TEACHING FACULTY
FALL 1994 THROUGH FALL 1998

Teaching the students in community and technical college state courses required 5,829 full-time equivalent (FTE-F) faculty. One full-time equivalent is a faculty member teaching full-time for the quarter or the combined work of several part-time faculty. A full-time load is defined by each campus and may vary by discipline. Community and technical college faculty FTE-F in state courses grew by 2.8 percent over last year, compared with the 1.4 percent increase in FTE students.

Colleges stretch limited funding to serve more students by hiring more part-time rather than full-time faculty. In fall 1998, 55 percent of state supported college instruction was provided by full-time faculty compared to 59 percent five years ago.

STATE SUPPORTED

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Full Time					
Regular Assignment	2,733	2,713	2,715	2,761	2,803
Moonlight	219	225	248	258	267
Total Full-Time	2,952	2,938	2,963	3,019	3,070
% Full-Time	59.0%	58.3%	56.3%	55.7%	55.1%
Part-Time					
Total Part-Time	1,962	2,000	2,204	2,297	2,389
Part-Time Only	1,838	1,889	2,082	2,166	2,249
Other Staff, Teaching Part-Time	124	111	123	131	140
% Part-Time Only	36.8%	37.5%	39.5%	39.9%	40.4%
Volunteer	85	99	100	106	112
Total Teaching Faculty	5,000	5,037	5,266	5,422	5,571
% Change	5.8%	0.7%	4.5%	3.0%	2.7%
Counselors/Librarians/ Release Time	258	257	265	250	257
Total Teaching and Non-Teaching Faculty	5,258	5,294	5,531	5,672	5,829
% Change	5.6%	0.7%	4.5%	2.5%	2.8%

Source: SBCTC Course MIS:SR2102, Version 1 (College Job Number SR2302J). Non-Teaching Faculty and Part-Time only: SBCTC Data Warehouse, PMIS EMPYRQ Table.
Note: Part-time includes "contracted out" faculty. Totals may not add due to rounding.

For faculty FTE data by college, see page 87.

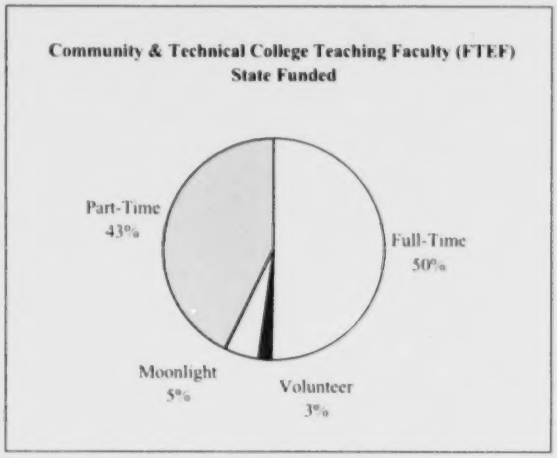
TEACHING FACULTY BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS
FALL 1994 THROUGH FALL 1998

In addition to the faculty in the classroom, about 257 FTE faculty are counselors, librarians, or on release time from teaching responsibilities for assessment, curriculum development or student services functions.

Some 55 percent of state-supported instruction in community and technical colleges was done by full-time faculty under their full-time contract or on a moonlight assignment, and 43 percent by faculty teaching on part-time contracts. About 3 percent of instruction is by volunteer faculty.

The part-time and full-time mix of faculty varied significantly depending on course area. In basic skills/developmental courses just 34 percent of the instruction was provided by full-time faculty.

The largest growth in faculty was in basic skills and developmental courses where full-time faculty grew 33 percent and part-time faculty 43 percent since fall 1994.



STATE SUPPORTED FTE-F BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY COURSE AREA

	1994		1995		1996		1997		1998	
	FTEF	% of Total	FTEF	% of Total	FTEF	% of Total	FTEF	% of Total	FTEF	% of Total
Academic, Transfer and Vocational Support										
Full-Time	1,145	57%	1,124	56%	1,122	54%	1,118	54%	1,137	53%
Moonlight	119	6%	120	6%	123	6%	127	6%	131	6%
Part-Time	731	37%	768	38%	816	40%	826	40%	889	41%
Vocational										
Full-Time	1,350	60%	1,339	60%	1,329	58%	1,340	62%	1,350	57%
Moonlight	82	4%	87	4%	98	4%	102	5%	105	4%
Part-Time	818	36%	800	36%	881	38%	708	33%	906	38%
Basic Skills/Developmental										
Full-Time	238	35%	250	36%	261	33%	302	33%	316	34%
Moonlight	18	3%	18	3%	27	3%	30	3%	31	3%
Part-Time	414	62%	432	62%	511	64%	586	64%	594	63%

Source: SBCTC Course MIS:SR2102, Version 1 (College Job Number SR2302J).
Note: Totals may not add to 100 percent due to rounding. Excludes 112 FTE volunteer faculty. Part-time includes "contracted out."

TEACHING AND NON-TEACHING FACULTY DEMOGRAPHICS
FALL 1994 THROUGH FALL 1998

Faculty have become increasingly diverse in terms of race and ethnic background over the past few years as colleges have implemented programs to recruit more faculty of color. The number of full-time faculty of color has grown 39 percent in five years. The growth rate for faculty of color has been slightly faster than the growth rate for students of color. There is greater diversity in the full-time faculty ranks than among those teaching on a part-time basis.

Faculty in Washington colleges are much less racially diverse than faculty in two-year colleges nationwide. In 1992-93, 18 percent of the faculty in two-year colleges nationwide were faculty of color compared to 11.5 percent in Washington.

The percent of the full-time faculty who are female has been growing. In fall 1998, 52 percent of all faculty (headcount) were female. Part-time faculty were 55 percent female compared to 47 percent female among the full-time faculty. The number of full-time women faculty has grown by 19 percent in five years.

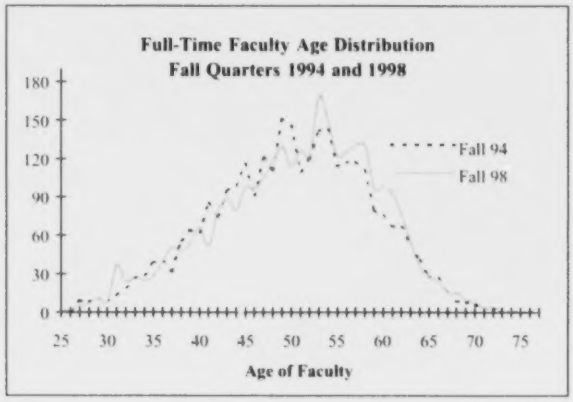
TEACHING AND NON-TEACHING FACULTY (HEADCOUNT)
STATE SUPPORTED COURSES

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Full-Time					
Asian/Pacific Islander	108	108	112	131	150
African American	63	68	68	85	95
Native American	46	53	51	53	57
Hispanic	79	76	80	101	105
Other Race					2
Of Color	296	305	311	370	409
% of Color	10.0%	10.3%	10.6%	11.6%	12.6%
White	2,665	2,659	2,635	2,816	2,846
Total Reporting	2,961	2,964	2,946	3,186	3,255
Not Reporting Race	0	0	0	0	2
Part-Time					
Asian/Pacific Islander	120	122	136	150	161
African American	61	66	89	82	91
Native American	46	39	50	56	62
Hispanic	102	102	116	124	135
Other Race					10
Of Color	329	329	391	412	459
% of Color	6.9%	6.9%	8.0%	8.1%	8.7%
White	4,460	4,434	4,519	4,696	4,822
Total Reporting	4,789	4,763	4,910	5,108	5,281
Not Reporting Race	51	56	147	56	35
Full-Time					
Number Female	1,285	1,321	1,321	1,484	1,527
% Female	43.4%	44.6%	44.8%	46.6%	46.9%
Part-Time					
Number Female	2,592	2,644	2,738	2,898	3,083
% Female	53.6%	54.9%	54.1%	56.1%	58.0%
TOTAL					
Number Female	3,877	3,965	4,059	4,382	4,610
% Female	52.5%	50.9%	52.4%	53.7%	54.9%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, PMIS, EMPYRQ Table.
Note: Counts only teaching faculty. Staff who also teach, but have an assignment other than faculty, are not counted.

TEACHING FACULTY DEMOGRAPHICS
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1997

Age: As older faculty retire, they are generally replaced by younger faculty. At the same time, many older faculty continue to teach. Thus despite growth in the youngest faculty ages, the median age of full-time faculty continues to be 50 with signs of growth in the above 70 category.



FACULTY AGE DISTRIBUTION
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL QUARTERS

Age	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994 to 1998 % Change
Under 30	36	33	38	44	34	-6%
30-39	381	381	347	347	402	6%
40-49	1,091	1,045	991	985	964	-12%
50-59	1,131	1,177	1,238	1,264	1,272	12%
60-69	322	331	333	355	363	13%
70-79	8	8	9	11	10	25%
Total	2,969	2,975	2,956	3,006	3,045	
Median Age	49	50	50	51	50	

Source: SBCTC PMIS Database, Data Express Procedure PMIS-96IEX.

CLASSIFIED STAFF FTES
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1994 THROUGH FALL 1998

Classified staff provide the record keeping, communication, maintenance, custodial and other general support functions for the colleges. Recent statutory changes regarding eligibility to be exempted from the classified staff system have resulted in some FTE staff switches to administrative/exempt employees.

Most classified staff are hired on a full-time basis with 96 percent full-time in fall 1998. Colleges also hire hourly employees on a part-time basis to meet peak workload demands, such as registration time. Hourly employees and student workers are not included in these classified employee FTEs.

CLASSIFIED FTE STAFF

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	1994 FTEs	1995 FTEs	1996 FTEs	1997 FTEs	1998 FTEs
Full-Time	3,024	3,118	3,174	3,258	3,248
Part-Time	193	127	134	141	134
Total	3,217	3,245	3,308	3,399	3,380
% Change	-2.8%	0.9%	1.9%	2.8%	-0.6%

PROGRAM AREA	1994 FTEs	1995 FTEs	1996 FTEs	1997 FTEs	1998 FTEs
01 Instruction	581	576	591	604	591
04 Primary Support (academic computing, academic administration)	212	226	246	250	250
05 Libraries	195	199	199	200	197
06 Student Services	686	691	697	729	716
08 Institutional Support (administrative functions)	656	664	676	697	700
09 Plant Operations	747	741	749	770	778
Other Including CTC and SBCTC*	141	148	150	149	147
Total FTEs Classified Staff	3,217	3,245	3,308	3,399	3,380
% Change	-2.9%	0.9%	1.9%	2.8%	-0.6%

Source: SBCTC PMIS Database
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

* CIS: Center for Information Services; SBCTC: State Board for Community and Technical Colleges

For data by college, see page 90.

EXEMPT ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF FTES
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1994 THROUGH 1998

Exempt administrative staff include the chief officers of the college (president and academic, administrative, and student services vice presidents), associate deans in instruction and student services, the director of the library or learning resource center (unless that is a faculty position); directors of human resources, institutional research, grants administration, information systems, accounting, facilities, admissions, registration, financial aid, and counseling. They are exempt from the jurisdiction of the Washington Personnel Relations Board civil service system.

The number of exempt administrative FTEs varies from college to college as a result of differences in size and organizational structure. Some colleges place functions such as grants and contracts, physical plant, media services, institutional research and planning under the direction of exempt administrative staff. At other colleges these functions are performed by classified staff.

EXEMPT ADMINISTRATIVE FTES

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	1994 FTEs	1995 FTEs	1996 FTEs	1997 FTEs	1998 FTEs
Full-Time	548	527	559	555	559
Part-Time	6	5	3	3	3
Total	554	532	561	558	562
% Change		-4.0%	5.5%	-0.5%	0.7%

PROGRAM AREA	1994 FTEs	1995 FTEs	1996 FTEs	1997 FTEs	1998 FTEs
01 Instruction	78	71	88	82	90
04 Primary Support (academic computing, academic administration)	94	92	89	91	84
05 Libraries	19	23	25	24	23
06 Student Services	132	118	128	133	135
08 Institutional Support (administrative functions)	198	196	197	192	196
09 Plant Operations	23	20	21	24	22
Other Including CTC and SBCTC	10	11	12	12	13
Total Exempt Administrative FTEs	554	532	561	558	562

Source: SBCTC PMIS Database.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

For data by college, see page 91.

EXEMPT PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL STAFF FTES
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1994 THROUGH FALL 1998

Professional, technical, and support staff are exempt from the jurisdiction of the Washington Personnel Relations Board civil service system. Exempt professional staff represent about 6 percent of all staff FTE. Included in this category are managers of instructional programs (if not faculty or associate deans), custodial services, food services, purchasing, payroll, student activities, the budget officer. Also included are non-managerial staff such as counseling/advising specialists, student placement coordinator and principal assistants to chief administrators. One quarter FTE in this category is equal to a full-time assignment for the quarter.

The exempt professional/technical category was the fastest growing area compared to fall 1997 (14 percent growth). One quarterly FTE in this category is equal to a full-time assignment for the quarter. Recent statutory changes regarding eligibility to be exempted from the classified staff system have resulted in switching of some staff from the classified counts to the exempt counts.

The number of exempt professional/technical FTEs varies from college to college as a result of differences in size and organizational structure. For example, business education is directed by exempt professional/technical staff members at some colleges, but that function is divided among several program chairs (faculty) at other colleges.

EXEMPT PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL STAFF FTES

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	1994 FTEs	1995 FTEs	1996 FTEs	1997 FTEs	1998 FTEs
Full-Time	410	451	510	555	622
Part-Time	26	18	26	27	38
Total	436	469	536	582	660
% Change		7.6%	14.3%	8.6%	13.5%

PROGRAM AREA	1994 FTEs	1995 FTEs	1996 FTEs	1997 FTEs	1998 FTEs
01 Instruction	78	74	84	91	130
04 Primary Support (academic computing, academic administration)	25	28	32	31	39
05 Libraries	11	9	11	11	12
06 Student Services	79	92	96	109	130
08 Institutional Support (administrative functions)	168	179	212	225	237
09 Plant Operations	18	19	19	23	23
Other Including CTC and SBCTC	57	68	83	92	89
Total Exempt Professional FTEs	436	469	536	582	660

Source: SBCTC PMIS Database.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

For data by college, see page 91.

BY COLLEGE

FTES BY FUNDING SOURCE BY COLLEGE
FALL 1998

	State Including Natural Resource Waivers, Worker Retraining and Excess	Contract	Subtotal	Student Funded	Grand Total FTEs
Bates	3,915	545	4,460	69	4,529
Bellevue	6,173	1,059	7,232	1,047	8,279
Bellingham	1,490	79	1,570	0	1,570
Big Bend	1,374	153	1,527	10	1,537
Centralia	1,790	506	2,296	34	2,330
Clark	5,286	484	5,770	683	6,454
Clover Park	3,687	175	3,861	33	3,895
Columbia Basin	4,058	445	4,503	1	4,505
Edmonds	4,029	1,806	5,835	284	6,118
Everett	3,825	503	4,327	19	4,347
Grays Harbor	1,707	75	1,782	21	1,803
Green River	4,931	1,028	5,959	142	6,101
Highline	4,952	576	5,528	46	5,574
Lake Washington	1,997	324	2,321	86	2,407
Lower Columbia	2,245	207	2,452	47	2,499
Olympic	3,936	266	4,202	17	4,219
Peninsula	1,461	592	2,053	15	2,068
Pierce	4,406	2,720	7,125	263	7,388
Renton	3,225	397	3,622	32	3,653
Seattle Central	4,989	1,028	6,017	52	6,069
Seattle North	3,570	500	4,070	32	4,102
Seattle South	3,542	735	4,277	47	4,324
Seattle Voc Institute	258	149	407	0	407
Shoreline	4,843	673	5,515	51	5,567
Skagit Valley	3,068	633	3,702	46	3,747
So Puget Sound	2,869	386	3,255	44	3,299
Spokane	5,099	347	5,446	35	5,482
Spokane Falls	6,736	1,596	8,332	222	8,554
Tacoma	3,599	779	4,378	155	4,533
Walla Walla	2,493	1,008	3,501	45	3,546
Wenatchee Valley	2,212	224	2,437	32	2,469
Whatcom	2,320	489	2,809	92	2,901
Yakima Valley	3,176	474	3,651	0	3,651
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	113,261	20,959	134,220	3,704	137,925

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR2101, Version 1.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. State includes Natural Resource Waivers and Worker Retraining FTEs (HB 1988). Contract includes Running Start and contract international FTEs.

CHANGE IN STATE FTES
FALL 1997 TO FALL 1998

	Fall 1997	Fall 1998	Change	% Change
Bates	3,766	3,915	149	3.9%
Bellevue	6,024	6,173	150	2.5%
Bellingham	1,413	1,490	78	5.5%
Big Bend	1,309	1,374	65	5.0%
Centralia	1,672	1,790	118	7.0%
Clark	5,225	5,286	61	1.2%
Clover Park	3,024	3,687	663	21.9%
Columbia Basin	3,903	4,058	156	4.0%
Edmonds	4,068	4,029	-40	-1.0%
Everett	3,643	3,825	182	5.0%
Grays Harbor	1,650	1,707	57	3.5%
Green River	4,457	4,931	474	10.6%
Highline	5,177	4,952	-225	-4.3%
Lake Washington	2,009	1,997	-11	-0.6%
Lower Columbia	2,166	2,245	79	3.6%
Olympic	3,821	3,936	115	3.0%
Peninsula	1,610	1,461	-148	-9.2%
Pierce	4,470	4,406	-64	-1.4%
Renton	3,177	3,225	48	1.5%
Seattle Central	4,887	4,989	102	2.1%
Seattle North	3,656	3,570	-86	-2.3%
Seattle South	3,387	3,542	155	4.6%
Seattle Voc Institute	279	258	-21	-7.6%
Shoreline	5,068	4,843	-225	-4.4%
Skagit Valley	3,176	3,068	-108	-3.4%
So Puget Sound	2,823	2,869	46	1.6%
Spokane	5,235	5,099	-136	-2.6%
Spokane Falls	6,889	6,736	-154	-2.2%
Tacoma	3,746	3,599	-146	-3.9%
Walla Walla	2,541	2,493	-48	-1.9%
Wenatchee Valley	1,978	2,212	235	11.9%
Whatcom	2,214	2,320	105	4.8%
Yakima Valley	3,223	3,176	-47	-1.5%
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	111,686	113,261	1,575	1.4%

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR2101, Version 1.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. State allocated includes Natural Resource Waivers and Worker Retraining FTEs (HB 1988).

SELECTED FTE ENROLLMENTS
FALL 1998

	Contract International (Contract)	Running Start (Contract)	Dislocated Natural Resources Workers (State)	Worker Retraining HB 1988 (State)	Corrections Programs (Contract)
Bates		163	79	273	
Bellevue	424	345	5	196	
Bellingham		79	29	92	
Big Bend	36	80	4	47	
Centralia	35	157	89	147	270
Clark	44	352	35	359	58
Clover Park		88	66	325	
Columbia Basin	5	339		134	54
Edmonds	387	314	5	132	610
Everett		342	12	133	
Grays Harbor	1	73	192	276	
Green River	283	444	5	153	
Highline	259	302	1	146	
Lake Washington		12	5	80	
Lower Columbia	14	191	54	58	
Olympic		251	19	146	
Peninsula		251	167	245	277
Pierce	100	345	6	152	598
Renton		39	4	197	
Seattle Central	404	282	5	206	
Seattle North	203	131		181	
Seattle South	146	117		179	
Seattle Voc Institute				36	
Shoreline	365	193	2	170	
Skagit Valley	83	406	37	120	
So Puget Sound	95	287	70	129	
Spokane	104	163	57	166	
Spokane Falls	82	371	17	119	922
Tacoma	201	322	4	179	252
Walla Walla		134	11	244	728
Wenatchee Valley		208	66	137	
Whatcom	69	366	6	35	
Yakima Valley	27	258	6	131	
SYSTEM TOTAL	3,364	7,402	1,056	5,324	3,769

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. "Contract International" students are a subset of all international students. See page 71 for a count of all international students by college. There were 469 FTEs at Private Career Schools. Bates, Clover Park, and Lake Washington also offer Alternative High School programs for area students as a regular part of their contract effort. The Alternative High School counts are excluded from this table.

DISTANCE EDUCATION ENROLLMENT
ALL FUNDS
FALL 1998

	State FTEs	Contract FTEs	Student Funded FTEs	All Funds FTEs	All Funds Students
Bates	22			22	77
Bellevue	184	63	3	249	676
Bellingham	1			1	8
Big Bend	37	3		40	103
Centralia	95	5	1	101	293
Clark	80	7		87	336
Clover Park					
Columbia Basin	63	2		65	174
Edmonds	35	129		164	457
Everett	122	8		130	326
Grays Harbor	30	1		32	86
Green River	108	11		119	315
Highline	59	5		64	188
Lake Washington	8	1		9	25
Lower Columbia	57	6		63	227
Olympic	60	1		61	158
Peninsula	28	2		30	84
Pierce			73	73	202
Renton	4	1		5	15
Seattle Central	73	118		191	443
Seattle North	106	7		113	305
Seattle South	35	2		38	103
Shoreline	91	10		101	294
Skagit Valley	212	29		240	683
So Puget Sound	47	2		50	156
Spokane	167	12		179	402
Spokane Falls	412	62		474	1,064
Tacoma	49	4		52	144
Walla Walla	70	1		71	151
Wenatchee Valley	28	2	3	33	115
Whatcom	84	4		88	239
Yakima Valley	54	10		64	214
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	2,423	507	80	3,011	8,063
% of Total	80%	17%	3%		

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Course file, Distance Learning = Y or numeric code.

STUDENT HEADCOUNT BY COLLEGE AND FUNDING SOURCE
FALL 1998

	State Including Natural Resource Waivers, Worker Retraining and Excess	Contract Including Running Start & Contract International	Subtotal	Student Funded	Grand Total Headcount
Bates	4,858	1,346	6,204	914	7,118
Bellevue	9,605	1,534	11,139	6,246	17,385
Bellingham	4,109	61	4,170	0	4,170
Big Bend	2,051	234	2,285	272	2,557
Centralia	2,999	681	3,680	321	4,001
Clark	8,682	901	9,583	2,303	11,886
Clover Park	9,900	63	9,963	302	10,265
Columbia Basin	6,203	632	6,835	28	6,863
Edmonds	6,688	2,907	9,595	798	10,393
Everett	6,630	999	7,629	697	8,326
Grays Harbor	2,635	108	2,743	279	3,022
Green River	6,364	1,422	7,786	1,706	9,492
Highline	7,083	651	7,734	1,152	8,886
Lake Washington	3,318	304	3,622	663	4,285
Lower Columbia	3,414	288	3,702	461	4,163
Olympic	5,892	349	6,241	372	6,613
Peninsula	2,626	991	3,617	180	3,797
Pierce	6,063	4,299	10,362	2,166	12,528
Renton	6,468	314	6,782	552	7,334
Seattle Central	7,726	1,372	9,098	1,206	10,304
Seattle North	6,249	561	6,810	2,071	8,881
Seattle South	5,618	797	6,415	531	6,946
Seattle Voc Institute	317	92	409	0	409
Shoreline	6,665	1,015	7,680	745	8,425
Skagit Valley	4,797	1,079	5,876	462	6,338
So Puget Sound	4,328	522	4,850	541	5,391
Spokane	6,219	352	6,571	391	6,962
Spokane Falls	9,691	2,671	12,362	3,523	15,885
Tacoma	4,724	1,110	5,834	1,877	7,711
Walla Walla	3,656	2,296	5,952	545	6,497
Wenatchee Valley	3,219	305	3,524	337	3,861
Whatcom	3,533	682	4,215	1,440	5,655
Yakima Valley	4,935	916	5,851	123	5,974
SYSTEM TOTAL	177,265	31,854	209,119	33,204	242,323

Source: SBCTC Student MIS SR1101, Version 1 (College Job Number SR1301J provides identical data).

SELECTED HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENTS
FALL 1998

	Contract International (Contract)	Running Start (Contract)	Dislocated Natural Resources Workers (State)	Worker Retraining HB 1988 (State)	Corrections Programs (Contract)
Bates		97	50	188	
Bellevue	423	426	6	263	
Bellingham		75	18	95	
Big Bend	34	107	4	50	
Centralia	37	192	91	147	423
Clark	47	578	35	426	174
Clover Park		63	47	265	
Columbia Basin	7	420	0	211	128
Edmonds	378	429	5	160	856
Everett		444	13	161	
Grays Harbor	1	107	189	299	
Green River	284	554	5	153	
Highline	261	366	1	161	
Lake Washington		15	4	86	
Lower Columbia	14	271	52	57	
Olympic		304	21	171	
Peninsula		299	170	263	505
Pierce	122	480	7	170	957
Renton		35	2	163	
Seattle Central	499	379	4	239	
Seattle North	245	192	0	189	
Seattle South	168	162	0	191	
Seattle Voc Institute			0	37	
Shoreline	346	259	3	188	
Skagit Valley	99	569	34	123	
So Puget Sound	97	430	78	147	
Spokane	113	189	46	230	
Spokane Falls	84	475	16	147	1,192
Tacoma	198	432	4	224	486
Walla Walla		212	7	211	1,603
Wenatchee Valley		272	69	146	
Whatcom	79	549	7	52	
Yakima Valley	28	368	6	159	
SUM OF COLLEGES	3,564	9,750	994	5,772	6,324

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse.
Note: "Contract International" students are a subset of all international students. See page 71 for a count of all international students by college. There were 471 students at Private Career Schools. Bates, Clover Park, and Lake Washington also offer Alternative High School programs for area students as a regular part of their contract effort. The Alternative High School counts are excluded from this table.

NEW AND RETURNING STUDENTS
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1998

	New Students				Returning Students			
	New to College	New Transfer	Total New	% of Total	From Spring*	From Before**	Total Returning	% of Total
Bates	1,751	171	1,922	40%	2,371	565	2,936	60%
Bellevue	1,023	694	1,717	18%	6,739	1,149	7,888	82%
Bellingham	1,330	570	1,900	46%	1,135	1,074	2,209	54%
Big Bend	624	158	782	38%	893	376	1,269	62%
Centralia	819	100	919	31%	1,416	664	2,080	69%
Clark	1,959	372	2,331	27%	4,862	1,489	6,351	73%
Clover Park	5,119		5,119	52%	3,055	1,726	4,781	48%
Columbia Basin	1,577	233	1,810	29%	3,301	1,092	4,393	71%
Edmonds	1,207	754	1,961	29%	3,904	823	4,727	71%
Everett	1,830	235	2,065	31%	3,495	1,070	4,565	69%
Grays Harbor	710	63	773	29%	1,255	607	1,862	71%
Green River	1,968	24	1,992	31%	3,612	760	4,372	69%
Highline	1,512	502	2,014	28%	4,296	773	5,069	72%
Lake Washington	871	161	1,032	31%	1,938	348	2,286	69%
Lower Columbia	1,000	88	1,088	32%	1,584	742	2,326	68%
Olympic	1,340	444	1,784	30%	3,150	958	4,108	70%
Peninsula	664	61	725	28%	1,285	616	1,901	72%
Pierce	1,542	296	1,838	30%	3,400	825	4,225	70%
Renton	2,392	631	3,023	47%	2,429	1,016	3,445	53%
Seattle Central	1,798	793	2,591	34%	4,029	1,106	5,135	66%
Seattle North	777	1,039	1,816	29%	3,525	908	4,433	71%
Seattle South	1,313	531	1,844	33%	2,907	867	3,774	67%
Seattle Voc Institute	143	29	172	54%	117	28	145	46%
Shoreline	1,409	1,055	2,464	37%	3,524	677	4,201	63%
Skagit Valley	1,194	228	1,422	30%	2,529	846	3,375	70%
So Puget Sound	904	407	1,311	30%	2,372	645	3,017	70%
Spokane	1,637	424	2,061	33%	2,986	1,172	4,158	67%
Spokane Falls	2,234	573	2,807	29%	4,853	2,031	6,884	71%
Tacoma	978	442	1,420	30%	2,643	661	3,304	70%
Walla Walla	883	158	1,041	28%	1,697	918	2,615	72%
Wenatchee Valley	939	184	1,123	35%	1,440	656	2,096	65%
Whatcom	721	480	1,201	34%	1,832	500	2,332	66%
Yakima Valley	1,425	193	1,618	33%	2,318	999	3,317	67%
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	45,593	12,093	57,686	33%	90,892	28,687	119,579	67%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, based on "source".
* Includes students returning from summer as well.
** Also known as "stop-out" or "stop-by" students.

FTES BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1998

	Workforce Training	Transfer	Basic Skills as Terminal Goal	Home and Family Life/ Other/Not Specified
Bates	3,039	0	28	849
Bellevue	1,725	3,657	219	573
Bellingham	1,378	3	15	93
Big Bend	610	563	147	54
Centralia	689	574	273	254
Clark	2,104	2,467	473	244
Clover Park	3,381	2	138	166
Columbia Basin	1,031	1,966	857	208
Edmonds	1,399	2,057	312	261
Everett	1,449	1,805	387	183
Grays Harbor	739	606	255	108
Green River	1,540	2,465	652	275
Highline	1,282	2,394	988	289
Lake Washington	1,791	34	56	116
Lower Columbia	1,038	796	198	214
Olympic	1,398	2,079	218	242
Peninsula	807	447	71	137
Pierce	1,387	2,560	327	131
Renton	2,734	117	234	140
Seattle Central	1,722	2,325	639	303
Seattle North	1,730	1,559	124	159
Seattle South	2,338	762	261	181
Seattle Voc Institute	229	15	7	7
Shoreline	1,774	2,572	290	207
Skagit Valley	1,322	1,354	193	202
So Puget Sound	1,264	1,408	52	144
Spokane	3,660	1,354	0	86
Spokane Falls	1,898	2,997	1,454	388
Tacoma	1,121	1,963	417	100
Walla Walla	1,321	834	242	99
Wenatchee Valley	982	903	243	83
Whatcom	508	1,635	140	38
Yakima Valley	1,725	1,350	65	37
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	51,117	45,626	9,975	6,568

Source: Data Warehouse by Kind of Student
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

STUDENTS BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1998

	Workforce Training	Transfer	Basic Skills as Terminal Goal	Home and Family Life/ Other/Not Specified
Bates	2,978		81	1,799
Bellevue	2,886	4,636	517	1,566
Bellingham	3,127	3	22	957
Big Bend	862	632	396	161
Centralia	832	619	481	1,067
Clark	3,364	3,307	991	1,020
Clover Park	9,155	2	297	446
Columbia Basin	1,756	2,429	1,332	686
Edmonds	2,479	2,600	732	877
Everett	2,391	2,377	902	960
Grays Harbor	995	672	486	482
Green River	1,916	2,750	808	890
Highline	1,757	2,885	1,443	998
Lake Washington	2,466	71	77	704
Lower Columbia	1,455	900	358	701
Olympic	2,066	2,709	456	661
Peninsula	1,300	534	206	586
Pierce	1,978	3,089	576	420
Renton	5,239	179	354	696
Seattle Central	2,591	2,997	1,227	911
Seattle North	3,257	2,149	241	602
Seattle South	3,750	952	349	567
Seattle Voc Institute	273	19	15	10
Shoreline	2,386	3,075	465	739
Skagit Valley	1,861	1,708	365	863
So Puget Sound	2,026	1,750	137	415
Spokane	4,518	1,590		111
Spokane Falls	2,622	3,414	1,633	2,022
Tacoma	1,565	2,452	479	228
Walla Walla	1,641	906	564	545
Wenatchee Valley	1,306	1,005	681	227
Whatcom	957	2,132	344	100
Yakima Valley	3,093	1,511	230	101
SYSTEM TOTAL	80,848	56,054	17,245	23,118

Source: Data Warehouse by Kind of Student.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STATUS
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1998

	---- Full-Time ----			---- Part-Time ----		
	Headcount	FTEs	% of College FTEs	Headcount	FTEs	% of College FTEs
Bates	2,340	3,327	85%	2,518	589	15%
Bellevue	5,475	4,892	79%	4,130	1,282	21%
Bellingham	804	1,119	75%	3,305	371	25%
Big Bend	1,120	1,124	82%	931	250	18%
Centralia	1,468	1,419	79%	1,531	370	21%
Clark	4,298	3,937	74%	4,384	1,351	26%
Clover Park	1,895	2,628	71%	8,005	1,059	29%
Columbia Basin	3,528	3,226	79%	2,675	836	21%
Edmonds	3,205	2,915	72%	3,483	1,114	28%
Everett	3,111	2,877	75%	3,519	948	25%
Grays Harbor	1,306	1,303	76%	1,329	405	24%
Green River	4,136	4,250	86%	2,228	683	14%
Highline	4,141	3,998	81%	2,942	954	19%
Lake Washington	1,374	1,533	77%	1,944	464	23%
Lower Columbia	1,884	1,825	81%	1,530	421	19%
Olympic	3,388	3,109	79%	2,504	828	21%
Peninsula	1,217	1,149	79%	1,409	312	21%
Pierce	4,173	3,785	86%	1,890	621	14%
Renton	1,791	2,268	70%	4,677	956	30%
Seattle Central	4,277	3,922	79%	3,449	1,068	21%
Seattle North	2,804	2,614	73%	3,445	958	27%
Seattle South	2,514	2,548	72%	3,104	994	28%
Seattle Voc Institute	140	195	75%	171	65	25%
Shoreline	4,333	4,124	85%	2,332	719	15%
Skagit Valley	2,708	2,490	81%	2,089	581	19%
So Puget Sound	2,592	2,351	82%	1,736	518	18%
Spokane	4,431	4,638	91%	1,788	462	9%
Spokane Falls	5,821	5,792	86%	3,870	945	14%
Tacoma	3,402	3,163	88%	1,322	438	12%
Walla Walla	1,936	2,069	83%	1,720	427	17%
Wenatchee Valley	1,844	1,795	81%	1,375	417	19%
Whatcom	2,058	1,817	78%	1,475	503	22%
Yakima Valley	2,833	2,678	84%	2,102	499	16%
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	92,353	90,881	80%	84,912	22,410	20%

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1102, Version 3 (College Job Number SR1302J).
Note: Due to the method of counting FTEs per student in variable credit courses, total FTEs for 1997 are slightly different than elsewhere in the report.

NEW STUDENTS BY PLANNED LENGTH OF ENROLLMENT
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1998

	Complete Two-Year Degree	More Than One Year, No Degree	One Year	Two Quarters	One Quarter	Other	Don't Know	% Responding
Bates	293	28	439	18	727	96	65	87%
% of Total Respondents	18%	2%	26%	1%	44%	6%	4%	
Bellevue	288	407	219	77	104	78	341	88%
% of Total Respondents	19%	27%	14%	5%	7%	5%	23%	
Bellingham	172	70	101	42	253	399	168	63%
% of Total Respondents	14%	6%	8%	3%	21%	33%	14%	
Big Bend	279	60	58	18	37	35	218	90%
% of Total Respondents	40%	9%	8%	3%	5%	5%	31%	
Centralia	302	70	72	22	45	165	194	95%
% of Total Respondents	35%	8%	8%	3%	5%	19%	22%	
Clark	633	619	180	44	106	124	597	99%
% of Total Respondents	27%	27%	8%	2%	5%	5%	26%	
Clover Park	127	118	173	2	208	366	258	24%
% of Total Respondents	10%	9%	14%	0%	17%	29%	21%	
Columbia Basin	677	211	173	38	58	92	302	86%
% of Total Respondents	44%	14%	11%	2%	4%	6%	19%	
Edmonds	692	229	225	66	105	35	596	99%
% of Total Respondents	36%	12%	12%	3%	5%	2%	31%	
Everett	504	148	143	51	124	358	423	85%
% of Total Respondents	29%	8%	8%	3%	7%	20%	24%	
Grays Harbor	20	1	11	4	16	15	159	29%
% of Total Respondents	9%	0%	5%	2%	7%	7%	70%	
Green River	682	180	244	45	126	407	303	100%
% of Total Respondents	34%	9%	12%	2%	6%	20%	15%	
Highline	777	131	130	47	65	70	287	75%
% of Total Respondents	52%	9%	9%	3%	4%	5%	19%	
Lake Washington	95	84	185	35	59	129	210	77%
% of Total Respondents	12%	11%	23%	4%	7%	16%	26%	
Lower Columbia	280	93	68	19	43	40	258	74%
% of Total Respondents	35%	12%	8%	2%	5%	5%	32%	
Olympic	593	396	126	54	121	73	407	99%
% of Total Respondents	34%	22%	7%	3%	7%	4%	23%	
Peninsula	150	34	25	7	17	5	73	43%
% of Total Respondents	48%	11%	8%	2%	5%	2%	23%	
SYSTEM TOTAL	15,190	5,120	4,945	1,425	3,865	4,308	10,266	78%
% of Total State Students	33.7%	11.3%	11.0%	3.2%	8.6%	9.5%	22.8%	

NEW STUDENTS BY PLANNED LENGTH OF ENROLLMENT
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1998

	Complete Two-Year Degree	More Than One Year, No Degree	One Year	Two Quarters	One Quarter	Other	Don't Know	% Responding
Pierce	838	198	167	57	93	83	307	95%
% of Total Respondents	48%	11%	10%	3%	5%	5%	18%	
Renton	418	55	179	77	250	248	471	56%
% of Total Respondents	25%	3%	11%	5%	15%	15%	28%	
Seattle Central	669	184	276	86	194	108	543	80%
% of Total Respondents	32%	9%	13%	4%	9%	5%	26%	
Seattle North	377	147	286	68	164	296	372	94%
% of Total Respondents	22%	9%	17%	4%	10%	17%	22%	
Seattle South	388	118	131	69	113	173	371	74%
% of Total Respondents	28%	9%	10%	5%	8%	13%	27%	
Seattle Voc Institute	45		17	24	39	4	41	99%
% of Total Respondents	26%	0%	10%	14%	23%	2%	24%	
Shoreline	777	302	250	94	118	433	312	93%
% of Total Respondents	34%	13%	11%	4%	5%	19%	14%	
Skagit Valley	491	142	98	23	84	118	465	100%
% of Total Respondents	35%	10%	7%	2%	6%	8%	33%	
So Puget Sound	496	103	130	49	83	39	204	84%
% of Total Respondents	45%	9%	12%	4%	8%	4%	18%	
Spokane	894	116	90	29	54	31	151	66%
% of Total Respondents	65%	8%	7%	2%	4%	2%	11%	
Spokane Falls	882	304	198	41	58	94	671	80%
% of Total Respondents	39%	14%	9%	2%	3%	4%	30%	
Tacoma	608	134	116	46	82	64	296	95%
% of Total Respondents	45%	10%	9%	3%	6%	5%	22%	
Walla Walla	372	83	74	45	75	60	208	88%
% of Total Respondents	41%	9%	8%	5%	8%	7%	23%	
Wenatchee Valley	430	95	96	28	76	6	344	96%
% of Total Respondents	40%	9%	9%	3%	7%	1%	32%	
Whatcom	437	95	105	51	55	16	114	73%
% of Total Respondents	50%	11%	12%	6%	6%	2%	13%	
Yakima Valley	504	165	160	49	113	48	537	97%
% of Total Respondents	32%	10%	10%	3%	7%	3%	34%	
SYSTEM TOTAL	15,190	5,120	4,945	1,425	3,865	4,308	10,266	78%
% of Total State Students	33.7%	11.3%	11.0%	3.2%	8.6%	9.5%	22.8%	

Source: Data Warehouse for student source of new or new transfer (2 or 4) by Plan Attend.

MALE AND FEMALE HEADCOUNT
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1998

	Female		Male	
	Headcount	% Reporting Gender	Headcount	% Reporting Gender
Bates	2,562	55%	2,090	45%
Bellevue	5,874	62%	3,631	38%
Bellingham	2,254	55%	1,854	45%
Big Bend	1,105	54%	946	46%
Centralia	1,918	64%	1,066	36%
Clark	5,194	60%	3,481	40%
Clover Park	5,237	55%	4,323	45%
Columbia Basin	3,208	54%	2,774	46%
Edmonds	4,018	60%	2,670	40%
Everett	4,057	63%	2,346	37%
Grays Harbor	1,536	62%	923	38%
Green River	3,598	57%	2,766	43%
Highline	4,186	63%	2,509	37%
Lake Washington	2,197	66%	1,121	34%
Lower Columbia	1,825	55%	1,475	45%
Olympic	3,335	57%	2,546	43%
Peninsula	1,636	62%	989	38%
Pierce	3,766	62%	2,297	38%
Renton	2,591	41%	3,749	59%
Seattle Central	4,313	58%	3,127	42%
Seattle North	3,609	59%	2,465	41%
Seattle South	2,065	37%	3,443	63%
Seattle Voc Institute	243	78%	70	22%
Shoreline	3,742	57%	2,784	43%
Skagit Valley	2,924	61%	1,873	39%
So Puget Sound	2,457	60%	1,656	40%
Spokane	2,835	46%	3,272	54%
Spokane Falls	5,361	61%	3,470	39%
Tacoma	2,859	61%	1,859	39%
Walla Walla	2,096	58%	1,515	42%
Wenatchee Valley	1,793	56%	1,426	44%
Whatcom	2,015	57%	1,518	43%
Yakima Valley	3,034	62%	1,896	38%
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	99,443	57%	73,930	43%
SYSTEM TOTAL INCLUDING PRORATED UNREPORTED	101,147	57%	75,197	43%

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1102, Version 3 (College Job Number SR1302J).
Note: Excludes 3,892 students not reporting gender.

STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING
STATE SUPPORTED

FALL 1998

	Workforce Training	Transfer	Basic Skills as Final Goal	Home & Family Life/ Other/Not Specified	Total Students with Disabilities Headcount	% of All Students
Bates	229		16	17	262	5.4%
Bellevue	127	225	8	60	420	4.4%
Bellingham	150	1	4	13	168	4.1%
Big Bend	49	35	12	2	98	4.8%
Centralia	81	28	95	17	221	7.4%
Clark	198	131	62	67	458	5.3%
Clover Park	232		3	4	239	2.4%
Columbia Basin	63	90	41	5	199	3.2%
Edmonds	312	112	39	23	486	7.3%
Everett	82	67	3	22	174	2.6%
Grays Harbor	124	42	65	31	262	9.9%
Green River	138	111	17	19	285	4.5%
Highline	135	123	493	17	768	10.8%
Lake Washington	75	3		3	81	2.4%
Lower Columbia	109	49	27	35	220	6.4%
Olympic	204	209	49	44	506	8.6%
Peninsula	105	20	4	9	138	5.3%
Pierce	164	172	128	8	472	7.8%
Renton	23		2	2	27	0.4%
Seattle Central	113	121	47	26	307	4.0%
Seattle North	23	12	4		39	0.6%
Seattle South	82	20	18	11	131	2.3%
Shoreline	112	112	7	4	235	3.5%
Skagit Valley	136	54	1	9	200	3.0%
So Puget Sound	131	57	4	10	202	4.2%
Spokane	254	80		5	339	7.8%
Spokane Falls	443	183	77	57	760	12.2%
Tacoma	127	165	74	18	384	4.0%
Walla Walla	31	14	75	6	126	2.7%
Wenatchee Valley	49	35	10	7	101	2.8%
Whatcom	36	43	19	3	101	3.1%
Yakima Valley	198	69	17	4	288	8.2%
SYSTEM TOTAL WITH DISABILITIES	4,335	2,383	1,421	558	8,697	4.9%
% of Total with Disabilities	50%	27%	16%	6%		

Source: Data Warehouse by Kind of Student.

ALL STUDENTS BY RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND
STATE SUPPORTED

FALL 1998

		Non-Hispanic							
	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	African American	Native American	Other	White	Of Color	% Race/ Ethnic Reported	International
Bates	192	215	289	87	58	3,173	21.0%	83%	0
Bellevue	312	1,448	333	98	94	6,997	24.6%	97%	25
Bellingham	185	78	28	95	40	2,976	12.5%	83%	9
Big Bend	525	36	25	32	6	1,348	31.6%	96%	2
Centralia	219	40	17	64	16	2,541	12.3%	97%	0
Clark	307	485	160	118	26	7,526	12.7%	99%	12
Clover Park	145	387	380	79	25	3,659	21.7%	47%	0
Columbia Basin	1,411	232	83	48	11	4,273	29.5%	98%	3
Edmonds	414	912	209	110	39	4,917	25.5%	99%	31
Everett	277	408	56	164	161	4,421	19.4%	84%	79
Grays Harbor	191	63	11	166	5	1,981	18.0%	92%	1
Green River	381	419	175	97	104	5,186	18.5%	100%	2
Highline	395	925	547	74	253	3,839	36.4%	85%	4
Lake Washington	131	359	66	22	626	2,043	37.1%	99%	52
Lower Columbia	221	77	20	97	8	2,777	13.2%	94%	1
Olympic	230	537	198	133	223	4,492	22.7%	99%	20
Peninsula	62	33	26	76	5	1,572	11.4%	69%	28
Pierce	381	658	457	92	205	4,032	30.8%	96%	0
Renton	281	761	392	56	6	4,644	24.4%	95%	10
Seattle Central	760	1,541	910	111	149	3,715	48.3%	93%	18
Seattle North	263	977	348	71	115	3,747	32.1%	89%	27
Seattle South	234	1,071	485	87	200	3,203	39.3%	94%	20
Seattle Voc Institute	17	52	173	13	1	56	82.1%	98%	0
Shoreline	134	866	310	105	75	4,404	25.3%	89%	7
Skagit Valley	528	199	85	64	53	3,862	19.4%	100%	6
So Puget Sound	173	407	115	87	102	3,091	22.2%	92%	1
Spokane	116	159	176	190	69	5,319	11.8%	98%	61
Spokane Falls	267	355	230	284	124	7,377	14.6%	89%	0
Tacoma	197	470	541	102	3	3,224	28.9%	96%	7
Walla Walla	638	43	32	34	33	2,672	22.6%	95%	18
Wenatchee Valley	876	35	12	129	24	2,136	33.5%	100%	7
Whatcom	200	170	52	64	32	2,788	15.7%	94%	1
Yakima Valley	1,860	74	73	201	32	2,689	45.4%	100%	0
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	12,523	14,492	7,014	3,250	2,923	120,680	25.0%	91%	452
% of Total Reporting	7.8%	9.0%	4.4%	2.0%	1.8%	75.0%			

Source: SBCTC SMIS Database

TRANSFER STUDENTS BY RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1998

		Non-Hispanic							
	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	African American	Native American	Other	White	Of Color	% Race/ Ethnic Reported	Inter-national
Bates									
Bellevue	128	733	205	53	59	3,384	25.8%	98%	4
Bellingham				1		2	33.3%	100%	
Big Bend	95	13	11	7	2	495	20.5%	99%	
Centralia	12	14	7	11	6	569	8.1%	100%	
Clark	81	177	59	47	10	2,918	11.4%	100%	5
Clover Park			1			1	50.0%	100%	
Columbia Basin	234	74	40	31	4	2,043	15.8%	100%	2
Edmonds	104	289	93	51	27	2,024	21.8%	100%	4
Everett	67	120	31	53	30	1,797	14.3%	90%	44
Grays Harbor	10	21	6	44	1	584	12.3%	99%	1
Green River	128	153	65	36	24	2,343	14.8%	100%	1
Highline	122	438	275	40	118	1,702	36.8%	93%	1
Lake Washington	2	10	4	1	4	49	30.0%	100%	1
Lower Columbia	24	25	6	35	2	787	10.5%	98%	
Olympic	76	245	103	49	105	2,113	21.5%	100%	6
Peninsula	15	11	8	13	1	428	10.1%	94%	24
Pierce	150	299	237	50	143	2,138	29.1%	98%	
Renton	8	37	22	7		95	43.8%	96%	2
Seattle Central	195	528	380	49	59	1,712	41.4%	98%	3
Seattle North	96	399	154	31	38	1,326	35.1%	95%	7
Seattle South	35	297	138	9	38	398	56.5%	97%	7
Seattle Voc Institute	1	3	14			1	94.7%	100%	
Shoreline	65	407	136	43	44	2,065	25.2%	90%	3
Skagit Valley	96	72	46	29	20	1,444	15.4%	100%	1
So Puget Sound	80	116	58	30	51	1,338	20.0%	96%	1
Spokane	42	68	61	45	21	1,340	15.0%	99%	5
Spokane Falls	105	89	70	104	36	2,991	11.9%	99%	
Tacoma	92	258	273	49	2	1,674	28.7%	96%	3
Walla Walla	67	16	12	10	11	776	13.0%	100%	14
Wenatchee Valley	90	13	5	34	7	853	14.9%	100%	3
Whatcom	72	74	37	39	22	1,865	11.6%	99%	
Yakima Valley	360	25	36	58	12	1,019	32.5%	100%	
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	2,652	5,024	2,593	1,059	897	42,274	22.4%	97%	142
% Of Total Reporting	4.9%	9.2%	4.7%	1.9%	1.6%	77.4%			

Source: SBCTC SMIS Database, Data Express Procedure SR94-7ACAD.

WORKFORCE TRAINING STUDENTS BY RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1998

		Non-Hispanic						
	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	African American	Native American	Other	White	Of Color	% Race/ Ethnic Reported
Bates	101	148	180	57	33	1,842	22%	79%
Bellevue	81	316	86	34	16	2,271	19%	97%
Bellingham	133	59	22	68	29	2,256	12%	82%
Big Bend	159	16	9	20	3	614	25%	95%
Centralia	17	8	3	12	7	777	6%	99%
Clark	103	184	72	38	10	2,936	12%	99%
Clover Park	93	271	312	63	20	3,325	19%	45%
Columbia Basin	180	41	20	13	2	1,384	16%	93%
Edmonds	143	291	74	39	7	1,881	23%	99%
Everett	61	102	20	56	45	1,694	14%	84%
Grays Harbor	44	19	2	60	1	841	13%	97%
Green River	90	120	60	46	26	1,573	18%	100%
Highline	61	246	130	16	67	1,048	33%	89%
Lake Washington	106	297	60	21	396	1,525	37%	100%
Lower Columbia	51	31	9	42	4	1,272	10%	97%
Olympic	65	176	64	46	74	1,605	21%	99%
Peninsula	32	16	16	49	1	841	12%	74%
Pierce	157	137	181	32	53	1,365	29%	97%
Renton	224	577	314	39	5	3,797	23%	95%
Seattle Central	263	437	289	38	44	1,348	44%	94%
Seattle North	137	478	172	33	63	1,940	31%	87%
Seattle South	140	564	277	67	116	2,348	33%	94%
Seattle Voc Institute	14	45	143	13	1	52	81%	98%
Shoreline	53	301	102	48	21	1,577	25%	88%
Skagit Valley	186	80	31	33	21	1,507	19%	100%
So Puget Sound	79	241	47	50	43	1,419	24%	93%
Spokane	73	86	110	140	47	3,893	10%	97%
Spokane Falls	75	112	44	82	15	2,100	14%	93%
Tacoma	55	131	168	23		1,139	25%	97%
Walla Walla	284	15	16	14	15	1,218	22%	95%
Wenatchee Valley	291	9	3	62	8	929	29%	100%
Whatcom	52	48	9	15	7	725	15%	90%
Yakima Valley	1,368	46	35	133	17	1,490	52%	100%
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	4,870	5,500	2,900	1,445	1,184	52,690	23%	88%
% of Total Reporting	7.1%	8.0%	4.2%	2.1%	1.7%	76.5%		

Source: SBCTC SMIS Database, Data Express Procedure SR94-7BYT.

STUDENTS WITH BASIC SKILLS AS FINAL GOAL BY RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1998

	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic						
		Asian/ Pacific Islander	African American	Native American	Other	White	Of Color	% Race/ Ethnic Reported
Bates	10	7	22	2	2	33	57%	94%
Bellevue	71	205	5	1	7	117	71%	79%
Bellingham	1	3		1		14	26%	86%
Big Bend	232	4	4	4	1	133	65%	95%
Centralia	157	9	3	15	1	248	43%	90%
Clark	102	88	18	19	3	755	23%	99%
Clover Park	40	80	25	10	4	89	64%	84%
Columbia Basin	929	91	13	1	3	275	79%	98%
Edmonds	125	246	19	5	4	330	55%	100%
Everett	140	175	2	43	82	304	59%	83%
Grays Harbor	135	19	3	50	1	227	48%	90%
Green River	139	100	34	7	45	483	40%	100%
Highline	199	191	120	11	45	665	46%	85%
Lake Washington	13	20	1		20	23	70%	100%
Lower Columbia	127	12	2	6		208	41%	99%
Olympic	74	77	20	26	25	215	51%	97%
Peninsula	10	5		5	1	46	31%	33%
Pierce	60	202	21	4	4	221	57%	89%
Renton	41	104	34	6		161	53%	99%
Seattle Central	278	504	195	17	35	121	89%	94%
Seattle North	23	58	14	1	11	38	74%	60%
Seattle South	37	167	44	2	34	49	85%	96%
Seattle Voc Institute	2	2	10			1	93%	100%
Shoreline	11	110	59	9	5	207	48%	86%
Skagit Valley	211	24	4	1	8	115	68%	100%
So Puget Sound	6	29	4	2	1	40	51%	60%
Spokane	0	0	0	0	0	0		0%
Spokane Falls	76	124	109	91	5	1,190	25%	98%
Tacoma	42	63	81	24		245	46%	95%
Walla Walla	256	8	2	5	6	278	50%	98%
Wenatchee Valley	437	12	4	30	5	193	72%	100%
Whatcom	69	44	4	9	3	144	47%	79%
Yakima Valley	120	3		8	3	95	59%	100%
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	4,173	2,786	876	415	364	7,263	54%	92%
% of Total Reporting	26.2%	17.5%	5.5%	2.6%	2.3%	45.7%		

Source: SBCTC SMIS Database, Data Express Procedure SR94-7BSST.

STUDENTS BY IMMIGRANT STATUS
STATE SUPPORTED

FALL 1998

	Immigrant Status	Refugee Status	Temporary Status	Total	% of All Students
Bates	56	48	1	105	2.7%
Bellevue	880	122	85	1,087	17.6%
Bellingham	121	63	11	195	13.1%
Big Bend	278	43	1	322	23.4%
Centralia	25	4		29	1.6%
Clark	373	744	1	1,118	21.1%
Clover Park			1	1	0.0%
Columbia Basin	568	7	145	720	17.7%
Edmonds	898	345	2	1,245	30.9%
Everett	532	340	4	876	22.9%
Grays Harbor	158			158	9.3%
Green River	330	240	1	571	11.6%
Highline	817	432	1	1,250	25.2%
Lake Washington	355	79	1	435	21.8%
Lower Columbia	8	4		12	0.5%
Olympic	241	11	2	254	6.5%
Peninsula	94		4	98	6.7%
Pierce	228	10		238	5.4%
Renton	394	141	1	536	16.6%
Seattle Central	1,525	403	15	1,943	38.9%
Seattle North	685	41	6	732	20.5%
Seattle South	869	256	7	1,132	32.0%
Seattle Voc Institute	51	2		53	20.5%
Shoreline	800	188	12	1,000	20.6%
Skagit Valley	268	14		282	9.2%
So Puget Sound	156	55		211	7.4%
Spokane	173	20	2	195	3.8%
Spokane Falls	250	493		743	11.0%
Tacoma	257	82		339	9.4%
Walla Walla	464	2	2	468	18.8%
Wenatchee Valley	340	31	10	381	17.2%
Whatcom	150	2	3	155	6.7%
Yakima Valley	212		15	227	7.1%
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	12,556	4,222	333	17,111	15.1%
% of Total State Students	11.1%	3.7%	0.3%	15.1%	

Source: Data Warehouse by Citizenship Status.

STUDENT MEDIAN AGE
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1998

	No Date Birth	MEDIAN AGE*		
		Male	Female	All Students
Bates	252	30.6	33.2	32.2
Bellevue	37	21.9	27.8	24.6
Bellingham	301	30.4	34.3	32.3
Big Bend	35	22.8	27.3	24.7
Centralia	43	23.9	30.5	27.9
Clark	42	24.1	27.5	25.9
Clover Park	1653	40.0	38.9	39.4
Columbia Basin	90	23.8	27.5	25.6
Edmonds	3	24.9	29.9	27.9
Everett	117	26.1	31.1	29.0
Grays Harbor	36	26.7	32.9	31.2
Green River	17	21.6	26.4	23.6
Highline	64	24.5	27.2	26.5
Lake Washington	136	30.6	34.1	33.4
Lower Columbia	73	24.6	26.9	26.4
Olympic	2	25.9	28.2	27.0
Peninsula	26	29.1	34.6	33.1
Pierce	19	23.0	26.3	24.6
Renton	227	31.9	33.6	32.6
Seattle Central	44	26.7	27.3	27.2
Seattle North	43	29.0	32.5	31.2
Seattle South	31	30.3	32.2	31.0
Seattle Voc Institute		31.9	30.6	30.9
Shoreline	57	21.7	24.2	22.9
Skagit Valley		24.1	29.6	27.5
So Puget Sound	8	23.9	27.1	26.1
Spokane	60	26.1	25.4	25.8
Spokane Falls	67	23.3	28.6	27.6
Tacoma	29	24.2	26.6	25.5
Walla Walla	148	23.1	28.3	26.0
Wenatchee Valley	17	24.8	27.4	26.3
Whatcom	30	21.3	23.2	22.0
Yakima Valley	9	23.7	25.9	24.9
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT				
NOT REPORTED	3,717			
MEDIAN AGE		25.8	29.0	27.7

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1102, Version 3 (College Job Number SR1302J).
* Median Age: Half the students are older and half are younger than the median age. Median age was calculated only for those reporting birth dates.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF STUDENTS NEW TO COLLEGE
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1998

	Less Than High School	GED, No College	High School Diploma, No College	Some College, No Degree	Associate Degree and Higher	Other	% Responding
Bates	46	30	178	71	31	6	74%
% of Total Respondents	13%	8%	49%	20%	9%	2%	
Bellevue	39	39	499	388	513	36	88%
% of Total Respondents	3%	3%	33%	26%	34%	2%	
Bellingham	114	80	326	263	427	39	66%
% of Total Respondents	9%	6%	26%	21%	34%	3%	
Big Bend	164	46	304	82	65	44	90%
% of Total Respondents	23%	7%	43%	12%	9%	6%	
Centralia	143	50	363	93	43	175	94%
% of Total Respondents	16%	6%	42%	11%	5%	20%	
Clark	336	80	1,209	329	259	99	99%
% of Total Respondents	15%	3%	52%	14%	11%	4%	
Clover Park	207	123	404	276	373	209	31%
% of Total Respondents	13%	8%	25%	17%	23%	13%	
Columbia Basin	380	63	734	128	142	100	85%
% of Total Respondents	25%	4%	47%	8%	9%	6%	
Edmonds	251	82	834	359	385	37	99%
% of Total Respondents	13%	4%	43%	18%	20%	2%	
Everett	273	81	669	260	237	250	86%
% of Total Respondents	15%	5%	38%	15%	13%	14%	
Grays Harbor	131	27	41	11	5	6	29%
% of Total Respondents	59%	12%	19%	5%	2%	3%	
Green River	225	60	766	249	263	424	100%
% of Total Respondents	11%	3%	39%	13%	13%	21%	
Highline	186	56	801	305	181	46	78%
% of Total Respondents	12%	4%	51%	19%	11%	3%	
Lake Washington	42	8	117	113	369	146	77%
% of Total Respondents	5%	1%	15%	14%	46%	18%	
Lower Columbia	168	55	416	80	49	30	73%
% of Total Respondents	21%	7%	52%	10%	6%	4%	
Olympic	287	84	827	332	207	35	99%
% of Total Respondents	16%	5%	47%	19%	12%	2%	
Peninsula	43	28	134	54	37	14	43%
% of Total Respondents	14%	9%	43%	17%	12%	5%	
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	6,251	2,397	18,209	7,678	7,316	3,430	78%
% of Total State Students	13.8%	5.3%	40.2%	17.0%	16.2%	7.6%	

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF STUDENTS NEW TO COLLEGE
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1998

	Less Than High School	GED, No College	High School Diploma, No College	Some College, No Degree	Associate Degree and Higher	Other	% Responding
Pierce	205	92	891	307	224	26	95%
% of Total Respondents	12%	5%	51%	18%	13%	1%	
Renton	232	160	457	318	434	109	57%
% of Total Respondents	14%	9%	27%	19%	25%	6%	
Seattle Central	240	108	774	482	366	84	79%
% of Total Respondents	12%	5%	38%	23%	18%	4%	
Seattle North	63	39	359	335	563	351	94%
% of Total Respondents	4%	2%	21%	20%	33%	21%	
Seattle South	182	95	449	256	291	89	74%
% of Total Respondents	13%	7%	33%	19%	21%	7%	
Seattle Voc Institute	39	12	58	26	34	1	99%
% of Total Respondents	23%	7%	34%	15%	20%	1%	
Shoreline	159	80	934	393	273	446	93%
% of Total Respondents	7%	4%	41%	17%	12%	20%	
Skagit Valley	215	51	662	189	117	187	100%
% of Total Respondents	15%	4%	47%	13%	8%	13%	
So Puget Sound	98	82	484	219	183	38	84%
% of Total Respondents	9%	7%	44%	20%	17%	3%	
Spokane	34	165	718	297	140	29	67%
% of Total Respondents	2%	12%	52%	21%	10%	2%	
Spokane Falls	553	141	987	353	141	72	80%
% of Total Respondents	25%	6%	44%	16%	6%	3%	
Tacoma	182	108	568	243	187	54	95%
% of Total Respondents	14%	8%	42%	18%	14%	4%	
Walla Walla	150	35	383	110	114	53	81%
% of Total Respondents	18%	4%	45%	13%	13%	6%	
Wenatchee Valley	250	77	545	137	55	0	95%
% of Total Respondents	23%	7%	51%	13%	5%	0%	
Whatcom	54	41	401	297	78	13	74%
% of Total Respondents	6%	5%	45%	34%	9%	1%	
Yakima Valley	520	60	738	112	111	35	97%
% of Total Respondents	33%	4%	47%	7%	7%	2%	
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	6,251	2,397	18,209	7,678	7,316	3,430	78%
% of Total State Students	13.8%	5.3%	40.2%	17.0%	16.2%	7.6%	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, for student source of new or new transfer (2 or 4) by prior education.

STUDENT FAMILY STATUS
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1998

	Single with Children	% of Total Responding	Couple with Children	% of Total Responding	Students Without Children	% of Total Responding	% Reporting Family Status
Bates	458	11%	1,582	38%	2,095	51%	85%
Bellevue	577	6%	2,332	25%	6,303	68%	96%
Bellingham	322	10%	921	29%	1,937	61%	77%
Big Bend	201	11%	559	31%	1,071	58%	89%
Centralia	304	11%	493	18%	1,985	71%	93%
Clark	852	10%	2,244	26%	5,455	64%	98%
Clover Park	631	15%	1,479	36%	1,988	49%	41%
Columbia Basin	602	11%	1,345	24%	3,585	65%	89%
Edmonds	573	9%	1,547	23%	4,543	68%	100%
Everett	475	8%	1,314	23%	3,860	68%	85%
Grays Harbor	229	17%	363	26%	790	57%	52%
Green River	409	6%	1,339	21%	4,588	72%	100%
Highline	539	10%	1,000	18%	3,915	72%	77%
Lake Washington	234	8%	1,065	37%	1,600	55%	87%
Lower Columbia	411	15%	554	21%	1,709	64%	78%
Olympic	701	12%	1,875	32%	3,271	56%	99%
Peninsula	190	12%	354	22%	1,100	67%	63%
Pierce	590	11%	1,300	23%	3,665	66%	92%
Renton	492	11%	1,278	30%	2,541	59%	67%
Seattle Central	569	8%	1,083	16%	5,075	75%	87%
Seattle North	323	5%	1,176	20%	4,422	75%	95%
Seattle South	456	10%	1,269	27%	2,983	63%	84%
Seattle Voc Institute	113	37%	41	13%	155	50%	97%
Shoreline	282	5%	497	8%	5,339	87%	92%
Skagit Valley	400	8%	952	20%	3,444	72%	100%
So Puget Sound	397	10%	942	24%	2,633	66%	92%
Spokane	771	16%	937	19%	3,192	65%	79%
Spokane Falls	770	10%	1,418	19%	5,334	71%	78%
Tacoma	573	13%	730	16%	3,246	71%	96%
Walla Walla	330	10%	682	22%	2,155	68%	87%
Wenatchee Valley	428	14%	861	28%	1,813	58%	96%
Whatcom	195	7%	308	12%	2,107	81%	74%
Yakima Valley	755	15%	1,264	26%	2,857	59%	99%
SYSTEM TOTAL	15,152	10%	35,104	23%	100,756	67%	85%

Source: Data Warehouse by Family Status.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS WHILE ENROLLED
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1998

	Full-Time Work	Part-Time Work	Seeking Employment	Out of Labor Force	% Reporting
Bates	1,465	692	565	1,381	84%
% of Total Respondents	36%	17%	14%	34%	
Bellevue	2,753	2,798	1,162	2,514	96%
% of Total Respondents	30%	30%	13%	27%	
Bellingham	1,369	624	459	733	78%
% of Total Respondents	43%	20%	14%	23%	
Big Bend	436	446	399	555	90%
% of Total Respondents	24%	24%	22%	30%	
Centralia	413	611	629	1,145	93%
% of Total Respondents	15%	22%	22%	41%	
Clark	2,542	2,265	1,742	2,032	99%
% of Total Respondents	30%	26%	20%	24%	
Clover Park	2,179	523	715	1,027	45%
% of Total Respondents	49%	12%	16%	23%	
Columbia Basin	1,698	1,466	1,114	1,284	90%
% of Total Respondents	31%	26%	20%	23%	
Edmonds	1,838	1,830	1,166	1,831	100%
% of Total Respondents	28%	27%	17%	27%	
Everett	1,298	1,316	874	2,209	86%
% of Total Respondents	23%	23%	15%	39%	
Grays Harbor	207	304	537	401	55%
% of Total Respondents	14%	21%	37%	28%	
Green River	1,341	1,944	964	2,086	100%
% of Total Respondents	21%	31%	15%	33%	
Highline	1,536	1,636	1,149	1,218	78%
% of Total Respondents	28%	30%	21%	22%	
Lake Washington	690	584	375	1,262	88%
% of Total Respondents	24%	20%	13%	43%	
Lower Columbia	546	754	621	755	78%
% of Total Respondents	20%	28%	23%	28%	
Olympic	1,818	1,434	1,178	1,424	99%
% of Total Respondents	31%	24%	20%	24%	
Peninsula	231	384	527	541	64%
% of Total Respondents	14%	23%	31%	32%	
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	41,937	40,965	28,482	40,787	86%
% of Total Respondents	28%	27%	19%	27%	

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS WHILE ENROLLED
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1998

	Full-Time Work	Part-Time Work	Seeking Employment	Out of Labor Force	% Reporting
Pierce	1,591	1,743	962	1,290	92%
% of Total Respondents	28%	31%	17%	23%	
Renton	2,047	537	815	994	68%
% of Total Respondents	47%	12%	19%	23%	
Seattle Central	2,142	2,087	1,317	1,302	89%
% of Total Respondents	31%	30%	19%	19%	
Seattle North	1,750	1,525	773	1,857	94%
% of Total Respondents	30%	26%	13%	31%	
Seattle South	2,081	857	811	959	84%
% of Total Respondents	44%	18%	17%	20%	
Seattle Voc Institute	36	57	122	97	98%
% of Total Respondents	12%	18%	39%	31%	
Shoreline	1,158	2,341	968	1,649	92%
% of Total Respondents	19%	38%	16%	27%	
Skagit Valley	1,072	1,085	781	1,847	100%
% of Total Respondents	22%	23%	16%	39%	
So Puget Sound	1,072	1,100	888	913	92%
% of Total Respondents	27%	28%	22%	23%	
Spokane	1,032	1,905	1,058	1,074	82%
% of Total Respondents	20%	38%	21%	21%	
Spokane Falls	1,448	2,293	1,542	2,251	78%
% of Total Respondents	19%	30%	20%	30%	
Tacoma	1,020	1,348	1,148	1,050	97%
% of Total Respondents	22%	30%	25%	23%	
Walla Walla	562	934	830	831	86%
% of Total Respondents	18%	30%	26%	26%	
Wenatchee Valley	845	917	696	648	96%
% of Total Respondents	27%	30%	22%	21%	
Whatcom	471	1,283	539	399	76%
% of Total Respondents	17%	48%	20%	15%	
Yakima Valley	1,250	1,342	1,056	1,228	99%
% of Total Respondents	26%	28%	22%	25%	
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	41,937	40,965	28,482	40,787	86%
% of Total Respondents	28%	27%	19%	27%	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse by Kind of Student.

FTES BY ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL, BASIC SKILLS AND DEVELOPMENTAL STUDIES
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1998

	Academic: Transfer & Vocational Support	Vocational	Basic Skills	Develop-mental Studies	Total FTEs
Bates	26	3,780	75	33	3,915
Bellevue	3,668	1,566	240	700	6,173
Bellingham		1,386	98	7	1,490
Big Bend	470	532	181	192	1,374
Centralia	772	550	309	159	1,790
Clark	2,420	1,496	626	744	5,286
Clover Park	54	3,215	352	66	3,687
Columbia Basin	1,783	1,008	890	377	4,058
Edmonds	1,830	1,203	578	418	4,029
Everett	1,664	1,149	557	455	3,825
Grays Harbor	651	501	350	205	1,707
Green River	2,351	1,110	839	631	4,931
Highline	2,215	1,192	1,012	533	4,952
Lake Washington	76	1,593	233	94	1,997
Lower Columbia	925	763	376	181	2,245
Olympic	1,930	1,200	297	509	3,936
Peninsula	591	625	123	122	1,461
Pierce	2,215	1,061	443	687	4,406
Renton	98	2,529	557	41	3,225
Seattle Central	2,095	1,312	1,056	527	4,989
Seattle North	1,435	1,347	413	375	3,570
Seattle South	558	2,039	650	295	3,542
Seattle Voc Institute		173	85		258
Shoreline	2,695	1,383	350	415	4,843
Skagit Valley	1,398	931	343	396	3,068
So Puget Sound	1,184	1,057	240	388	2,869
Spokane	1,432	3,108		559	5,099
Spokane Falls	2,826	1,367	1,941	601	6,736
Tacoma	1,516	925	551	608	3,599
Walla Walla	757	1,138	389	210	2,493
Wenatchee Valley	945	630	366	271	2,212
Whatcom	1,493	402	186	238	2,320
Yakima Valley	1,337	949	452	438	3,176
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	43,412	43,221	15,156	11,473	113,261
% of Total	38.3%	38.2%	13.4%	10.1%	

Source: Data Warehouse by Institutional Intent Recat.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

FTES BY ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL, BASIC SKILLS AND DEVELOPMENTAL STUDIES CONTRACT SUPPORTED
FALL 1998

	Academic: Transfer & Vocational Support	Vocational	Basic Skills	Develop-mental Studies	Total FTEs
Bates	9	487	37	13	545
Bellevue	769	241		49	1,059
Bellingham		79			79
Big Bend	102	28	17	6	153
Centralia	162	142	177	26	506
Clark	351	60	58	15	484
Clover Park	0	157	18		175
Columbia Basin	323	65	57		445
Edmonds	677	583	395	151	1,806
Everett	403	97	2	1	503
Grays Harbor	67	7	1		74
Green River	660	182		185	1,028
Highline	409	131		37	576
Lake Washington	14	267	14	28	324
Lower Columbia	173	32		1	207
Olympic	237	29			266
Peninsula	255	148	184	4	592
Pierce	1,466	788	233	232	2,720
Renton	7	111	253	25	397
Seattle Central	647	155	194	32	1,028
Seattle North	235	101	17	146	500
Seattle South	151	273	257	55	735
Seattle Voc Institute		149			149
Shoreline	413	165	19	75	673
Skagit Valley	461	145	14	13	633
So Puget Sound	293	68	2	23	386
Spokane	207	128		12	347
Spokane Falls	550	554	481	11	1,596
Tacoma	417	158	134	70	779
Walla Walla	265	351	306	85	1,008
Wenatchee Valley	206	13	5		224
Whatcom	402	41	38	8	489
Yakima Valley	281	82	103	8	474
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	10,614	6,018	3,015	1,311	20,959
% of Total	51%	29%	14%	6%	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse. Based on Institutional Intent Recat for Kind of Enrollment (Student Class Table).
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

DAY AND EVENING FTES AND DAY-ON-CAMPUS

STATE SUPPORTED

FALL 1998

	Day FTEs		Evening FTEs		Day-On Campus	% of Total
	FTEs	% of Total	FTEs	% of Total	FTEs	FTEs
Bates	3,766	96.2%	149	3.8%	1,939	49.5%
Bellevue	4,652	75.4%	1,522	24.6%	4,377	70.9%
Bellingham	1,147	77.0%	344	23.0%	1,071	71.9%
Big Bend	1,133	82.5%	241	17.5%	1,054	76.7%
Centralia	1,511	84.4%	279	15.6%	1,216	67.9%
Clark	4,366	82.6%	920	17.4%	3,843	72.7%
Clover Park	3,351	90.9%	335	9.1%	2,400	65.1%
Columbia Basin	2,858	70.4%	1,200	29.6%	2,381	58.7%
Edmonds	3,102	77.0%	927	23.0%	2,681	66.6%
Everett	2,747	71.8%	1,078	28.2%	2,443	63.9%
Grays Harbor	1,402	82.1%	305	17.9%	1,127	66.0%
Green River	3,826	77.6%	1,105	22.4%	3,254	66.0%
Highline	3,864	78.0%	1,089	22.0%	3,243	65.5%
Lake Washington	1,684	84.3%	314	15.7%	1,504	75.3%
Lower Columbia	1,842	82.0%	403	18.0%	1,682	74.9%
Olympic	2,741	69.6%	1,194	30.4%	2,244	57.0%
Peninsula	1,236	84.6%	225	15.4%	1,017	69.6%
Pierce	3,209	72.8%	1,196	27.2%	2,133	48.4%
Renton	2,388	74.0%	837	26.0%	1,962	60.8%
Seattle Central	4,173	83.6%	816	16.4%	3,869	77.5%
Seattle North	2,614	73.2%	956	26.8%	2,356	66.0%
Seattle South	2,307	65.1%	1,235	34.9%	1,939	54.7%
Seattle Voc Institute	238	92.1%	20	7.9%	232	90.0%
Shoreline	4,191	86.5%	652	13.5%	3,969	82.0%
Skagit Valley	2,409	78.5%	660	21.5%	1,633	53.2%
So Puget Sound	2,213	77.1%	656	22.9%	2,048	71.4%
Spokane	4,655	91.3%	444	8.7%	4,081	80.0%
Spokane Falls	5,874	87.2%	862	12.8%	3,527	52.4%
Tacoma	2,948	81.9%	651	18.1%	2,367	65.8%
Walla Walla	2,174	87.2%	319	12.8%	1,755	70.4%
Wenatchee Valley	1,781	80.5%	431	19.5%	1,347	60.9%
Whatcom	1,845	79.5%	475	20.5%	1,753	75.6%
Yakima Valley	2,673	84.2%	503	15.8%	2,124	66.9%
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	90,918	80.3%	22,343	19.7%	74,570	65.8%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse. Based on Time Location Code.

NUMBER OF COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE EMPLOYEES
STATE SUPPORTED*
FALL 1998

	Teaching Faculty		Non-Teaching Faculty			Exempt	Exempt	
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Full Time	Part-Time	Classified Headcount	Administrative Headcount	Professional/ Technical Headcount	Total Headcount
Bates	106	37	14	8	78	12	13	268
Bellevue	130	243	6	15	184	32	40	650
Bellingham	43	119	1	2	47	11	11	234
Big Bend	50	80	4	3	50	10	16	213
Centralia	59	101	5	5	72	20	10	272
Clark	146	285	7		183	25	12	658
Clover Park	126	100	6		85	24	20	361
Columbia Basin	100	215	7		110	17	19	468
Edmonds	111	192	5		130	24	35	497
Everett	104	162	7		150	10	12	445
Grays Harbor	52	118	3	9	47	11	13	253
Green River	103	196	2		155	19	22	497
Highline	122	223	10		125	17	34	531
Lake Washington	55	126	5		76	11	1	274
Lower Columbia	68	91	2		75	9	6	251
Olympic	91	211	7		98	14	14	435
Peninsula	61	132	4		47	14	23	281
Pierce	115	193	9		160	26	19	522
Renton	68	141	6	2	77	18	5	317
Seattle District Office			1		36	6	31	74
Seattle Central	127	223	11	3	168	23	21	576
Seattle North	96	196	6		124	19	27	468
Seattle South	77	230	1	3	109	19	23	462
Seattle Voc Institute	6	22			14	3	3	48
Shoreline	133	222	10	6	172	25	22	590
Skagit Valley	110	191	8	12	87	18	29	455
So Puget Sound	82	121	7		94	13	11	328
Spokane District Office					53	11	18	82
Spokane	183	208	12	6	158	13	11	591
Spokane Falls	144	303	11	2	169	15	48	692
Tacoma	90	195	9	13	106	22	35	470
Walla Walla	100	161	2	3	75	19	18	378
Wenatchee Valley	67	134	5	6	62	16	14	304
Whatcom	39	145	1	3	49	10	24	271
Yakima Valley	98	199	10	18	107	20	19	471
SBCTC					32	4	23	59
CIS					19	3	45	67
SUM OF COLLEGES	3,062	5,515	204	119	3,583	583	747	13,813
SYSTEM TOTAL	3,053	5,200	204	116	3,582	581	742	13,478

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, PMIS, EMPYRQ Table. Note: 209 staff worked at more than one college in fall 1998.
*Includes Natural Resource Waivers and Worker Retraining.

NUMBER OF COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE EMPLOYEES

ALL FUNDS*

FALL 1998

	Teaching Faculty		Non-Teaching Faculty			Exempt	Exempt	
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Full Time	Part-Time	Classified Headcount	Administrative Headcount	Professional/ Technical Headcount	Total Headcount
Bates	106	58	17	9	99	13	15	317
Bellevue	135	495	10	42	230	38	53	1,003
Bellingham	43	119	1	2	49	11	12	237
Big Bend	50	89	5	4	63	13	22	246
Centralia	71	115	7	19	95	22	20	349
Clark	150	343	7		192	26	13	731
Clover Park	126	113	8		93	24	22	386
Columbia Basin	102	221	7		121	19	25	495
Edmonds	135	274	5		224	27	69	734
Everett	105	184	7	1	167	10	14	488
Grays Harbor	52	121	4	13	52	11	15	268
Green River	103	278	2		177	19	26	605
Highline	122	304	10		162	17	45	660
Lake Washington	55	155	5		84	11	1	311
Lower Columbia	68	91	2		114	9	8	292
Olympic	91	230	7		115	15	14	472
Peninsula	70	149	5		61	17	36	338
Pierce	149	353	40	2	190	30	19	783
Renton	72	176	7	6	118	18	17	414
Seattle District Office			1		44	6	34	85
Seattle Central	127	318	22	10	209	24	30	740
Seattle North	98	290	7		135	22	35	587
Seattle South	77	256	1	8	123	21	29	515
Seattle Voc Institute	6	23			16	3	4	52
Shoreline	133	294	11	9	187	26	25	685
Skagit Valley	112	198	9	22	148	18	38	545
So Puget Sound	82	158	7	8	101	13	15	384
Spokane District Office					60	12	18	90
Spokane	183	263	13	6	169	13	12	659
Spokane Falls	157	456	14	3	274	17	80	1,001
Tacoma	90	272	9	16	124	23	52	586
Walla Walla	111	202	3	3	83	19	24	445
Wenatchee Valley	67	147	6	9	64	16	15	324
Whatcom	40	150	1	3	59	10	27	290
Yakima Valley	99	208	10	29	127	22	29	524
SBCTC					33	4	25	62
CIS					21	5	72	98
SUM OF COLLEGES	3,187	7,103	270	224	4,383	624	1,010	16,801
SYSTEM TOTAL	3,178	6,497	270	216	4,382	622	1,005	16,170

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, PMIS, EMPYRQ Table. Note: 631 staff worked at more than one college in fall 1998.
*Includes Natural Resource Waivers and Worker Retraining.

TEACHING FACULTY (FTE-F) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS
STATE SUPPORTED

FALL 1998

	--- Full-Time/Moonlight ---						
	Full-Time		Moonlight		Part-Time		Total
	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	Teaching FTEF
Bates	99	81.1%	0	0.1%	20	16.5%	123
Bellevue	121	45.1%	11	4.2%	134	50.0%	269
Bellingham	38	67.8%	1	2.5%	14	24.8%	55
Big Bend	48	55.5%	10	11.4%	27	31.1%	86
Centralia	53	56.1%	7	7.3%	34	35.9%	94
Clark	129	49.9%	14	5.3%	110	42.5%	258
Clover Park	122	78.6%	1	0.5%	32	20.9%	155
Columbia Basin	96	45.4%	19	8.9%	89	42.1%	211
Edmonds	106	51.2%	8	3.8%	92	44.4%	207
Everett	95	47.5%	16	7.9%	88	43.7%	201
Grays Harbor	48	45.2%	6	5.6%	47	44.7%	106
Green River	101	42.5%	13	5.3%	119	49.7%	239
Highline	113	50.5%	9	4.1%	99	44.4%	223
Lake Washington	52	46.3%	4	3.4%	56	50.1%	112
Lower Columbia	63	55.0%	8	7.0%	32	27.8%	114
Olympic	80	47.5%	6	3.3%	80	47.6%	169
Peninsula	56	51.6%	5	4.3%	46	42.6%	109
Pierce	97	45.3%	10	4.6%	103	48.0%	214
Renton	65	47.8%	2	1.3%	67	49.1%	136
Seattle Central	118	52.5%	5	2.4%	95	42.4%	225
Seattle North	87	47.3%	10	5.7%	84	45.8%	183
Seattle South	70	40.2%	7	3.9%	92	53.2%	173
Seattle Voc Institute	5	33.3%	0	1.6%	9	60.8%	15
Shoreline	118	46.6%	12	4.7%	122	48.3%	253
Skagit Valley	98	57.2%	8	4.4%	56	32.6%	171
So Puget Sound	78	51.8%	10	6.5%	61	41.0%	150
Spokane	167	58.0%	14	4.9%	107	37.0%	289
Spokane Falls	127	41.5%	17	5.5%	156	50.8%	307
Tacoma	86	47.4%	5	2.8%	88	48.3%	182
Walla Walla	88	56.5%	13	8.0%	54	34.9%	156
Wenatchee Valley	63	52.8%	6	5.1%	48	40.3%	119
Whatcom	34	29.9%	2	1.9%	75	67.1%	112
Yakima Valley	84	53.2%	10	6.3%	53	33.9%	157
SYSTEM TOTAL FTEF	2,803	50.3%	267	4.8%	2,389	42.9%	5,571

Source: SBCTC Course MIS:SR2102, Version 1.
Note: Part-time includes part-time and contracted-out effort; total includes addition of 112 FTE volunteer effort.

TEACHING AND NON-TEACHING FACULTY OF COLOR (HEADCOUNT)
STATE SUPPORTED

FALL 1998

	Full-Time Faculty		Part-Time Faculty		All Faculty	
	Faculty of Color	% of Total	Faculty of Color	% of Total	Faculty of Color	% of Total
Bates	11	9.2%	2	4.4%	13	7.9%
Bellevue	22	16.2%	20	7.8%	42	10.7%
Bellingham	1	2.3%	5	4.1%	6	3.6%
Big Bend	5	9.3%	8	9.6%	13	9.5%
Centralia	4	6.3%	3	2.8%	7	4.1%
Clark	13	8.5%	21	7.4%	34	7.8%
Clover Park	11	8.3%	6	6.0%	17	7.3%
Columbia Basin	9	8.4%	35	16.3%	44	13.7%
Edmonds	14	12.1%	18	9.4%	32	10.4%
Everett	10	9.0%	6	3.7%	16	5.9%
Grays Harbor	2	3.6%	6	4.7%	8	4.4%
Green River	13	12.4%	16	8.2%	29	9.6%
Highline	22	16.7%	17	7.6%	39	11.0%
Lake Washington	8	13.3%	4	3.2%	12	6.5%
Lower Columbia	4	5.7%	5	5.5%	9	5.6%
Olympic	14	14.3%	15	7.1%	29	9.4%
Peninsula	6	9.2%	5	3.8%	11	5.6%
Pierce	18	14.5%	22	11.4%	40	12.6%
Renton	8	10.8%	25	17.5%	33	15.2%
Seattle District Office	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Seattle Central	45	32.6%	49	21.7%	94	25.8%
Seattle North	26	25.5%	19	9.7%	45	15.1%
Seattle South	21	26.9%	22	9.4%	43	13.8%
Seattle Voc Institute	1	16.7%	7	31.8%	8	28.6%
Shoreline	21	14.7%	27	11.8%	48	12.9%
Skagit Valley	14	11.9%	9	4.4%	23	7.2%
So Puget Sound	12	13.5%	7	5.8%	19	9.0%
Spokane	11	5.6%	10	4.7%	21	5.1%
Spokane Falls	17	11.0%	19	6.2%	36	7.8%
Tacoma	15	15.2%	30	14.4%	45	14.7%
Walla Walla	9	8.8%	10	6.1%	19	7.1%
Wenatchee Valley	6	8.3%	15	10.7%	21	9.9%
Whatcom	5	12.5%	6	4.1%	11	5.9%
Yakima Valley	13	12.0%	27	12.4%	40	12.3%
SUM OF COLLEGES	411	12.6%	496	8.8%	907	10.2%
SYSTEM TOTAL	409	12.6%	459	8.7%	903	10.6%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, PMIS, EMPYRQ Table. Note: Report counts only those employed as teaching faculty and excludes those who teach but are also employed as staff in a capacity other than faculty. Note 37 part-time faculty of color taught at more than one college.

WOMEN TEACHING AND NON-TEACHING FACULTY (HEADCOUNT)
STATE SUPPORTED

FALL 1998

	Full-Time Faculty				Part-Time Faculty	
	Women	% of Total Faculty	Women	% of Total Faculty	Women	% of Total Faculty
Bates	54	45.0%	22	48.9%	76	46.1%
Bellevue	70	51.5%	141	54.7%	211	53.6%
Bellingham	18	40.9%	72	59.5%	90	54.5%
Big Bend	21	38.9%	46	55.4%	67	48.9%
Centralia	27	42.2%	66	62.3%	93	54.7%
Clark	71	46.4%	159	55.8%	230	52.5%
Clover Park	69	52.3%	49	49.0%	118	50.9%
Columbia Basin	47	43.9%	125	58.1%	172	53.4%
Edmonds	59	50.9%	104	54.2%	163	52.9%
Everett	56	50.5%	104	64.2%	160	58.6%
Grays Harbor	17	30.9%	57	44.9%	74	40.7%
Green River	38	36.2%	112	57.1%	150	49.8%
Highline	69	52.3%	140	62.8%	209	58.9%
Lake Washington	31	51.7%	72	57.1%	103	55.4%
Lower Columbia	31	44.3%	56	61.5%	87	54.0%
Olympic	48	49.0%	115	54.5%	163	52.8%
Peninsula	28	43.1%	75	56.8%	103	52.3%
Pierce	67	54.0%	90	46.6%	157	49.5%
Renton	31	41.9%	70	49.0%	101	46.5%
Seattle District Office	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
Seattle Central	68	49.3%	124	54.9%	192	52.7%
Seattle North	47	46.1%	110	56.1%	157	52.7%
Seattle South	27	34.6%	78	33.5%	105	33.8%
Seattle Voc Institute	5	83.3%	13	59.1%	18	64.3%
Shoreline	75	52.4%	126	55.3%	201	54.2%
Skagit Valley	61	51.7%	126	62.1%	187	58.3%
So Puget Sound	45	50.6%	62	51.2%	107	51.0%
Spokane	72	36.9%	119	55.6%	191	46.7%
Spokane Falls	73	47.1%	193	63.3%	266	57.8%
Tacoma	49	49.5%	116	55.8%	165	53.7%
Walla Walla	50	49.0%	99	60.4%	149	56.0%
Wenatchee Valley	39	54.2%	79	56.4%	118	55.7%
Whatcom	20	50.0%	90	60.8%	110	58.5%
Yakima Valley	54	50.0%	119	54.8%	173	53.2%
SUM OF COLLEGES	1,538	47.1%	3,129	55.5%	4,667	52.4%
SYSTEM TOTAL	1,527	46.9%	3,083	55.1%	4,610	52.1%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, PMIS, EMPYRQ Table. Note: Report counts only those employed as teaching faculty and excludes those who teach but are also employed as staff in a capacity other than faculty. Note 46 part-time women faculty taught at more than one college.

CLASSIFIED STAFF FTES
STATE SUPPORTED (INCLUDING NATURAL RESOURCE WAIVERS AND WORKER RETRAINING)
FALL 1998

	PROGRAM ASSIGNMENT								
	Instruction 01	Primary Support 04	Libraries 05	Student Services 06	Instruction Support 08	Plant Operations 09	Federal Vocational	Other Codes	Total FTE
Bates	4	14	2	14	14	21	3	0	72
Bellevue	33	3	11	36	39	39	3	8	171
Bellingham	1	7	3	11	9	11	1	0	43
Big Bend	8	2	3	6	12	17	0	0	48
Centralia	14	4	2	10	15	15	1	2	64
Clark	33	11	9	34	34	32	2	4	161
Clover Park	5	11	4	10	19	28	5	0	82
Columbia Basin	25	2	6	18	23	26	1	2	103
Edmonds	19	10	9	28	34	25	0	0	126
Everett	38	7	10	33	24	25	6	3	145
Grays Harbor	3	6	1	9	14	12	1	0	45
Green River	17	23	9	26	40	28	0	4	147
Highline	20	2	9	26	24	34	1	2	118
Lake Washington	2	12	3	18	22	14	1	1	73
Lower Columbia	9	7	4	13	16	19	1	1	70
Olympic	21	7	8	19	17	24	1	1	97
Peninsula	5	4	5	8	10	14	0	0	45
Pierce	40	10	8	38	26	29	0	4	155
Renton	3	9	1	19	16	21	0	0	69
Seattle District	1		1		28	0	0	6	35
Seattle Central	38	5	7	46	14	38	0	3	151
Seattle North	30	4	6	29	15	29	1	1	115
Seattle South	24	9	6	25	10	28	0	1	103
Seattle Voc Institute	0	0	0	4	6	3	0	0	13
Shoreline	34	15	12	33	28	32	2	7	162
Skagit Valley	10	3	6	22	20	24	0	0	85
So Puget Sound	16	6	3	19	20	26	0	4	93
Spokane District	0	0	0	1	45	6	0	0	52
Spokane	33	14	11	39	3	38	8	0	146
Spokane Falls	49	10	11	46	2	31	2	1	152
Tacoma	12	9	5	24	29	23	0	3	105
Walla Walla	9	8	10	13	20	15	0	0	74
Wenatchee Valley	8	4	5	8	21	14	0	0	60
Whatcom	4	7	4	15	10	10	0	0	48
Yakima Valley	23	7	5	18	21	27	3	1	104
SBCTC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	28
CIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	19
SYSTEM TOTAL FTE	591	250	197	716	700	778	42	105	3,380

Source: SBCTC PMIS Database.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

EXEMPT ADMINISTRATIVE AND PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL AND SUPPORT STAFF FTES
STATE SUPPORTED
(INCLUDING NATURAL RESOURCE WAIVERS AND WORKER RETRAINING)
FALL 1998

	Administrative FTE	Exempt Professionals FTE	Total Administrative and Exempt FTE
Bates	12	13	25
Bellevue	29	39	68
Bellingham	11	11	22
Big Bend	9	12	22
Centralia	20	9	28
Clark	21	10	31
Clover Park	24	20	44
Columbia Basin	16	16	32
Edmonds	22	31	53
Everett	10	11	21
Grays Harbor	10	11	21
Green River	19	20	39
Highline	17	32	49
Lake Washington	11	1	12
Lower Columbia	9	5	14
Olympic	14	12	26
Peninsula	13	17	30
Pierce	24	17	41
Renton	18	5	23
Seattle District	22	20	42
Seattle Central	6	30	36
Seattle North	19	25	44
Seattle South	19	19	38
Seattle Voc Institute	3	3	6
Shoreline	25	21	46
Skagit Valley	18	24	42
So Puget Sound	13	11	24
Spokane District	12	9	22
Spokane	11	18	29
Spokane Falls	14	38	52
Tacoma	21	26	46
Walla Walla	19	16	35
Wenatchee Valley	15	12	28
Whatcom	10	17	27
Yakima Valley	19	15	34
SBCTC	4	19	23
CIS	3	45	48
SYSTEM TOTAL FTE STAFF	556	595	1,151

Source: SBCTC PMIS Database.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

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